Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864. NUMBER 240.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION AT HOME AGAIN.

Its Splendid Results—What Gen. Grant Says.

A Triumphal Train Ten Miles Long.

How to Enlist our Negro Troops in Dixie.

GEN. SHERMAN GONE TO JOIN BANKS.

Matters at the Capital Yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

An Impressive Scene in the Cabinet Chamber.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS—WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

Rebel News from Charleston and Florida.

Later from Europe by three Arrivals.

The Presidential Question—Mr. Chase Declines to be a Candidate.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Its Arrival at Vicksburg—A Splendid Exploit ended—Sherman gone down the River.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

From officers just from Vicksburg, I learn that the previous report that Sherman's Expedition had returned to Vicksburg, without the loss of a man should have been qualified. He has returned to Vicksburg, that is so, but did lose a few men killed and wounded, but less loss than might have been expected from so extended a march with so large a force.

There was lost some 26, principally in skirmishing, among the Ohio troops, besides army wagons wounded. Just one hundred rebel prisoners were brought in.

The 32nd Ohio regiment, Col. Potts, arrived here this morning 500 strong, having re-enlisted as veterans, on the way down. Col. Potts goes on for home, being the first troops to get here who participated in Sherman's expedition. The regiment is in fine condition to come and look marching, have sold from the pasteboard regarding the expedition, beyond those already sent.

There was no regular fighting after leaving Canton, except a few cavalry skirmishes with Adams' cavalry. There were no commissioned or field officers killed. The report of Gen. Crocker's death needs confirmation.

The main body of Sherman's force never left Meridian, but his cavalry went out, destroying eighty miles of the railroad, burning rebel stores, breaking up the railroad, destroying bridges, and repaired the railroad the same time after time; but no infantry or artillery left Meridian. The cavalry was ready to go for that fight, and had assembled at Canton to meet the infantry, but the enemy fell back to Jackson at New Orleans by their infantry to the Mississippi, with the exception of Polk's corps, which proceeded to the call, first of General Dodge from Corinth, and afterwards of General Smith, to defend the city against the rebels; to their orders [illegible] to go to Memphis, but they [illegible] their destination, and [illegible] why they should be admitted to be inscribed on the registers, and the highest privileges of citizenship, and to affix their signatures to this petition are twenty-eight years of age, and have resided in the county of Cook one year next preceding the election, and if there is a Lieutenant and Major Cowan.

The command of Sherman's force was assigned to Gen. Hurlbut, who is now at Memphis with his headquarters.

Gen. Sherman, in person, reached there two days ago.

The expedition had no fighting of any consequence, hence no great loss has resulted.

The expedition was a splendid success, and will work its cure. His position is one of the "precious few" who will be allowed to enroll him as her most honored, not of the entire North, army as well as people, the preference that the "big job" of this rebellion in which they have so much wanted to do honor to Mr. Chase and will add to deserved popularity.

Gen. Sherman has returned to Vicksburg from his expedition and sounded a splendid [illegible] with a safe return. He left Vicksburg on the 3d of February with his army in light marching order. He has been on the enemy and to their discomfiture and destruction. He has swept like a cyclone across the interior, invisible by the war, and the rebels will long remember the visit. By the strong hand of God Davis was certain bounds even [illegible] to the way of retreat, but simply to [illegible] to the rebels, and gather [illegible] of his exploit from what they say, and evidently fool of its results.

The [illegible] of the expedition seems to be a [illegible] that the President made in Chicago [illegible] will do for Baltimore in 1864. [illegible] and latest proof in this direction is [illegible] in our Cincinnati dispatch [illegible] A public officer whose skill in a [illegible] public trials, has given [illegible] to our national service a signal [illegible] and indeed will nigh caused a regret [illegible] on the people that they had not two [illegible] to bestow. But neither by [illegible] nor by injudicious interference, is Mr. Chase blinded to the preference of the people, not only of Ohio which [illegible] to enroll him as her most honored, but

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

OUR SANGUINE FRIENDS

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

FOR IDAHO BY SYRACUSE.

Death of Hon. H. P. Peet.

THE WASHINGTON.

Congress—Confirmations—Appointments—Resignations—Nominations—Rejections—Removals—Changes—Rumors—Gossip—Etc.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1864.

Congress exhibits weakness on two subjects—the currency and the draft. These are the subjects of the session. These subjects are conscription and taxation.

Congress has been unable to raise a dollar by taxation, and has failed to fill the quota of recruits. The draft is a failure. Will the Chicago Tribune please inform me, through the columns of its paper, how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the city of Chicago? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in Cook County? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Cook County? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Corps? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Corps, to the credit of the 1st Army? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Corps, to the credit of the 1st Army, to the credit of the 1st Department? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Corps, to the credit of the 1st Army, to the credit of the 1st Department, to the credit of the 1st Army Corps? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Corps, to the credit of the 1st Army, to the credit of the 1st Department, to the credit of the 1st Army Corps, to the credit of the 1st Army Corps? Will the Tribune please inform me how many men have been drafted in the State of Illinois, outside of Chicago and Cook County, since January 1, 1864, on the quota of 25,000 men, to the credit of the 1st Congressional District, to the credit of the 1st Ward, to the credit of the 1st Precinct, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Company, to the credit of the 1st Regiment, to the credit of the 1st Brigade, to the credit of the 1st Division, to the credit of the 1st Corps, to the credit of the 1st Army, to the credit of the 1st Department, to the credit of the 1st Army Corps

TALLOW—Market moderately active, and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—There has been no further change in the market, although holders are much firmer in their views, but with the limited stock on hand prices are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply, and steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

WOOL—In fair supply, and generally quiet. Previous quotations steady and unchanged. [illegible]

WOOD—Is small supply and tolerably firm at present quotations. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—There is a fair supply [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, [illegible] all Coughs and Colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives.

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

[illegible]

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and causing an easy expectoration, [illegible]

PERSONS OF COSTIVE HABIT

[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c. [illegible]

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN:

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft, as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored MY GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR."

J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY, Office, No. 26 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

This Company, with a paid up capital of a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to transact a Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business. [illegible]

J. H. DUNHAM, Sec. [illegible] THEODORE CRANE, Pres. F. J. OGDEN, Sec.

L. B. DIXON, ARCHITECT, [illegible]

READY—"Official." The Enrolment Act, passed February 24th, 1864. [illegible]

BARLEY MALT FOR SALE. [illegible]

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] PLANTATION BITTERS, [illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 21 Broadway, N. Y.

Help for the Afflicted. [illegible] WEED TROCHES, [illegible] Prepared by G. H. DADD, M. D. [illegible]

The Good Samaritan [illegible]

[illegible]way's Pills and Ointment. [illegible]

Dr. Dodd's Celebrated Pile Panacea. [illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible] CRISTADORO'S! [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible]

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—Be it known [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible] JAMES E. FOSTER.

[illegible] 105 Lake Street, [illegible] DRY GOODS [illegible] Cash Prices. [illegible] ROSS & FOSTER.

[illegible] WORKS. [illegible] White, Colors [illegible] BRUSHES. [illegible] Proprietors, [illegible]

DISTILLERY FOR SALE. [illegible]

PIG IRON. [illegible] "Gartsherrie," "Glengarnock," "Eglinton," Hot Blast, (Charcoal) [illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

[illegible]ARK'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]

N. P. WILLIS WILL [illegible]

OFFICE TABLES, [illegible] H. ALEXANDER.

Banking and Exchange.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $500,000

JAS. H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

BUXTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts.

STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold at the Brokers' Board in New York, and carried on margins.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864.

[SEAL] (Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH, No. 235. Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. SUCCESSOR TO J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue Stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards.

Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

J. A. ELLIS, President. EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, February 8th 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Financial.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 18th, 1864.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Commission Merchants

OBER, ATWATER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, 18 Natchez street, New Orleans, La. ALBERT G. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER, New Orleans. R. F. OBER & Co., St. Louis.

FINNEY, LYONS & CO., (Successors to Harding & Hall,) dealers in SHIP CHANDLERY, Groceries and Provisions, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Glass, Blocks, &c. 163 South Water street, Chicago. GEO. C. FINNEY. DANIEL LYONS. S. O. GIBBS.

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 29 Magazine street, New Orleans, La. Refer to W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., Bankers, Robt. Forsyth, Ill. C. R. R. Pollard & Doane, Chicago; Rev'd. Beecher, Chicago; D. A. January & Co., Switzer, Platt & Co., St. Louis; Jacob Bunn, Springfield. S. E. CONVERSE. W. C. KENNETT.

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, (J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 41 Water street, New York. REFERENCES—Messrs. Lesse & Co. [illegible] Chicago: Thos. H. Brown, Chicago.

Express Lines.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO All Points in the West AT REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES.

The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains.

Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via Erie Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. R. Rs WITH ONLY ONE TRANSFER

Between New York and Chicago. Making better time than any other line, except the regular Express Company's.

M. H. HOVEY, Agent, 291 Broadway, New York. GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent, 26 State-st., Boston. W. H. PERRY, Supt., Buffalo. L. FOWLER, Agent, 130 Lake Street, Chicago.

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

No man's name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of Wild Cherry has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges have in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be achieved. His latest discovery, or rather combination, bids fair to cast in shade all his previous discoveries. It is the discovery of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. [illegible]

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. [illegible]

CEDRON BITTERS

One trial and you will never use any others. [illegible]

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Sold in Chicago at Wholesale and Retail by H. SCOVILL, 16 Randolph street.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

"HOW ARE YOU, SANITARY?"

BY F. B. HARTE.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Down the picket-guarded lane,
Rolled the comfort-laden wain,
Cheered by shouts that shook the plain,
Soldier-like and merry;
Phrases such as camps may teach,
Saber-cuts of Saxon speech,
Such as "Bully! Them's the peach!"
"Wade in, Sanitary!"

Right and left the caissons drew,
As the car went lumbering through,
Quick succeeding in review
Squadrons military.
Sunburnt men with beards like frieze,
Smooth-faced boys and cries like these,
"U. San. Com." "That's the cheese!"
"Pass in, Sanitary!"

In such cheer it struggled on,
Till the battle front was won;
Then the car, its journey done,
Lo! was stationary.
And where bullets whistling fly,
Came the sadder, fainter cry,
"Help us, brothers, ere we die—
Save us, Sanitary!"

Such the work. The phantom flies,
Wrapped in battle-clouds that rise;
But the brave, with dying eyes,
Veiled the visionary,
Sees the jasper gates swung wide,
Sees the parted throng outside,
Hears a voice to those that ride—
"Pass in, Sanitary!"

KILPATRICK'S GREAT RAID.

The Advance on the Rebel Capital.

KILPATRICK ATTACKS AND SHELLS RICHMOND.

Capture of the First Line of Works—An Artillery Fight for the Second—Immense Damage to Lee's Communications—Rebel Accounts of the Raid.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

The much talked-of raid by Gen. Kilpatrick has ended with failure as to the main result intended to be accomplished, but with success in cutting the railroads between Lee's army and Richmond, and the destruction of much property, stores, etc., and the actual shelling of Richmond.

Starting on Sunday at 3 a. m., from camp, with 5,000 cavalry, picked from his own and Gens. Merritt's and Gregg's divisions, he proceeded to the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford. From thence the column marched to Spottsylvania C. H., which place was reached without encountering any of the enemy.

From Spottsylvania Court House to the end of his daring journey, he was more or less harrassed by the rebels, and frequently found that his lines had fallen in very unpleasant places. At the place last named the command was divided into different parties, who were to scour the country as they proceeded toward a common center—Richmond. Every road was to be carefully scouted, that no concealed foes, even in small numbers, should be left behind, so as to concentrate and worry him.

The expedition was a warlike tour, when all the fun, chickens, turkeys, geese, hogs, corn, oats, hay, horses, mules, negroes, graybacks, whether made of flesh or paper, that could be had, were to be had. They carried with them but two or three feeds each for their horses and about as many day's rations for the men, the General being determined that for once the celebrated order, subsist on the enemy's country, should be faithfully executed.

On Monday they reached the Virginia Railroad, and tore up the track in four places, destroying whatever property would render the road useless.

At Frederickshall, on the Central Railroad, they came upon a court-martial, peacefully holding its sessions, and captured a colonel, five captains and two lieutenants.

General Lee had passed over the railroad on his way to his army but an hour before our men reached it. As they passed through the country in the most good-natured way, questioning as to whether any Yanks had been seen there lately, the inhabitants could not believe it was Lincoln's cavalry, who were paying them a visit.

The negroes were generally delighted, and many, in the presence of their owners, asked to be allowed to go along. A large number were thus gathered together who cheerfully trudged along with the cavalry, delighted at gaining their freedom. Occasionally Union families were encountered who gave valuable information and freely offered what they had to eat and drink.

Leaving Fredericksball on Monday they pushed on for Richmond—a detachment of five hundred men under Col. Dahlgren keeping well to the right, in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen. Kilpatrick, with the main body, moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly, and doing all possible damage.

As the forces neared Richmond the two main parties began concentrating. Colonel Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James River Canal as possible, then taking the river road, was to cross if possible and enter the city from the south side and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle.

Gen. Kilpatrick, with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brooks turnpike, simultaneously if possible with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night or early the following morning, when a partial if not a total surprise could be effected.

Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from the very grasp of those who by their valor and daring have richly deserved the victor's crown, interposed to prevent the consummation of one of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war.

Col. Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. His detachment had rapidly [moved] across the country, destroying barns, forage and everything which could possibly be of service to the enemy. Pushing on so as to reach Richmond as soon as possible, Col. Dahlgren discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him, and led him towards Goochland instead of to Richmond, and Tuesday night found himself miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hanged for his baseness.

Exasperated by this treachery, the men burned the barns and out-buildings of John A. Seddons, the rebel Secretary of War, and it is perhaps fortunate that the gentleman himself was not present. Retracing his steps Col. Dahlgren marched down the River road, destroying the Dover flour mills, several private flouring establishments and saw mills. His force also did considerable injury to the James River Canal, burning canal boats, and seriously damaging one or two locks.

They did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till afternoon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack.

Col. Dahlgren's detachment was divided into several parties for the accomplishment of different objects, keeping together, however. One party attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed. A very sharp fight ensued, and finding the enemy in superior numbers and confronting them on every road, the force was compelled to fall back.

In attempting to cut their way out Colonel Dahlgren and Major Cook of the 2d New York, with about one hundred and fifty men, got separated from the rest. The other detachments succeeded in rejoining General Kilpatrick, but nothing has been heard of this one. The people on the road and some of the prisoners aver that a Colonel who had but one leg was captured by the rebels. If so, it is feared he must have been wounded, but strong hopes are entertained that with his usual determination he has cut his way through with at least part of his hundred and fifty men. Meanwhile, Gen. Kilpatrick had advanced down the Brooks turnpike from Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, and destroying the telegraph as he marched. At one of the stations, however, the operator succeeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond announcing that the Yankees were coming.

He was a prisoner in less than fifteen minutes, but that short time put Richmond on the qui vive, and it has since been ascertained that about a dozen field pieces were put in battery and a new entrenchment thrown up while awaiting his arrival.

The troops reached the outer fortifications early on Tuesday morning, and as the spires and houses of the city came in view, cheer upon cheer went up from our men. Riding rapidly toward the city, the outer line of works was entered. The rebels therein surrendered, threw down their arms, many of them surrendering and others taking to their heels.

A fight then ensued for the next line, but the batteries were too much for them, and so with his battery, Gen. Kilpatrick opened upon them and the city.

There is no doubt that the men would have dashed upon and over anything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become, but Gen. Kilpatrick acted the wiser part, and as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told the bringing up of reinforcements from Pickett's brigade, at Bottom's Bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move toward Mechanicsville.

That this was difficult to do soon became apparent. On every road the enemy's pickets confronted them, and a series of maneuvers took place, in which the enemy were found to be on the alert at every point. Night coming on, Kilpatrick, with his accustomed audacity, halted and made preparations to camp. He had chosen a place, however, too near a rebel camp, and of this fact he was reminded by being shelled out of his position. So the command groped its way on in the darkness and gloom, fighting when pressed too hard, and with the tell-tale whistle of the locomotive now warning them that troops were being hurried back to Bottom's Bridge in the hope of cutting off their retreat.

On Monday Gen. Butler received orders to send out a force to meet Gen. Kilpatrick and assist him if necessary. This movement was part of Gen. K.'s plan as proposed. Had he known of or even expected a force at New Kent Court House or at Bottom's Bridge he would not have then turned away from Richmond, but would have treated Gen. Butler's forces to a fight for the same prize.

Two thousand infantry under Col. Dunkin, 4th United States Colored Regiment; 800 cavalry under Col. Spear, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Belger's 1st Rhode Island Battery, the whole under command of Col. West, were ordered to New Kent Court House, there to be governed by circumstances as to further movements. The infantry colored troops left on Monday afternoon, and reached New Kent Court House about noon the next day, having made an extraordinary night march through rain and mud.

The cavalry left Williamsburg Monday night, and arrived Tuesday morning. About eight o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Col. Spear took a portion of his cavalry force and proceeded to Tunstall Station, where he destroyed a new steam saw mill and its machinery, burned a freight car, and 20,000 feet of lumber.

On Tuesday night a portion of Kilpatrick's force was discovered, but not knowing whether they were rebels or not, preparations were made to give them a warm reception. On Wednesday morning the question was solved, and as the two columns of cavalry came in on both sides of the colored brigade, drawn up to receive them, the mutual cheers were deafening.

This incident is marked from the fact that heretofore the army of the Potomac, and particularly the cavalry, have entertained a marked dislike to colored troops. After resting a while they resumed their march down the peninsula. General Davis, who led, had several men shot by guerillas, and General Kilpatrick and his attendants chased a body, capturing a Lieutenant and two men.

The force picked up on the way one of the escaped Richmond prisoners, a Colonel Watson or Watkins, of an Ohio regiment. The troops went into camp a few miles from Fort Magruder on Thursday night, and yesterday were to move to Williamsburg for the purpose of procuring forage and rations, and resting the command.

This raid has been one of the most daring of the war, and but for the two fatalities mentioned would have proved a complete success. The men and horses have borne the hard marching remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip, and but little sleep being given to the men.

The men made themselves quite at home with the inhabitants, and the stock of poultry, hogs, &c., has somewhat decreased. The people generally were given to lying, none of them having anything to eat, either for man or horse. Among other acquisitions large piles of Confederate money were secured and squandered with a recklessness befitting their easy acquisition. One party paid eighty odd dollars for a supper for eight, comprising the best the house afforded.

The ratio with the people was four dollars graybacks for one of greenbacks. A large number of horses also found their way along with the command, and many a soldier has mementoes of Richmond, gathered inside the fortifications. Over 500 prisoners were taken, but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in.

The casualties have not yet been ascertained. Col. Dahlgren, Major Cook and Lieut. Col. Litchfield, with about one hundred and fifty men, are missing. The latter is known to have been wounded.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt at his supposed capture. Not fully recovered from the loss of his leg in the charge upon Hagerstown, he volunteered his services to Gen. Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the most important command in the expedition.

The greatest consternation prevailed in Richmond during the fighting, as well it might. The men who have been bailed of their prey—the rebel capital—feel that they would have been gloriously successful if the authorities at Washington had permitted Gen. Butler to co-operate with them, and kept Picket's employed down the Peninsula.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1863.

The Richmond *Whig* of March 2, gives this account of Kilpatrick's operations:

THE YANKEE RAID.—RICHMOND THREATENED—FIGHTING AROUND THE CITY—INTERESTING DETAILS.—Our last notice of the movement of the enemy closed with their appearance at Fredericksball on the Central Railroad, and the approach of another column towards Charlottesville. The latter, we learn, were met by our cavalry under Col. Caskie and repulsed. At Fredericksball they tore up the track for a considerable distance, and, it is trustworthily reported, captured and brought off several of our officers and eight pieces of artillery stationed there, beside doing considerable damage by destroying the carriages and otherwise rendering it unserviceable for immediate use.

Leaving Fredericksball on Monday, they crossed the Central railroad and divided into two detachments, one moving in the direction of James River Canal, and the other of Ashland, where it spent Monday night.

The force penetrated yesterday (Tuesday, a. m.) to the farm of Jno. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, in Goochland county; burned his barn and stable, and it is reported by escaped men that his dwelling house was in flames. They burned all the flour and saw mills in the vicinity, including the Dover flour mills and barns, and the mills of Standard and Morson; destroyed a number of freight and other boats in the canal, and did considerable damage to the iron works at Manakin. The only damage done to the canal besides the destruction of boats was cutting the lock at Simpson. Gen. H. A. Wise was, at the time, on a visit to his son-in-law, whose farm adjoins that of Secretary Seddon, but fortunately became apprised of their approach in time to make his escape. He arrived in the city yesterday.

The other detachment that came from Ashland was accompanied by a battery of artillery, and approached on the Brooklyn turnpike, about six miles north-west of the city, yesterday morning. They were promptly met and kept in check, and finally handsomely repulsed by a portion of engineer troops under Col. W. H. Stevens, who manned a few sections of light artillery. A duel ensued, and shots were exchanged for about two hours. The enemy then withdrew in the direction of Mechanicsville, burning the trestle work of the Central Railroad across the Chickahominy in their retreat. Our loss in the fight on the Brooke road was one killed and six or seven wounded, but we are unable to learn their names. Neither the force nor the loss of the enemy is yet ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them. We captured two prisoners, who were committed to Libby Prison.

During the retreat of this column they threw two or three shells at the dwelling house of the Hon. James Lyons, which exploded in the yard without damage. They stopped the carriage of Mr. John P. Ballard, took out both the horses and carried off the horses of Mr. Goddin. The latest report we have from this retreating column is, that they had halted five or six miles from the city to take refreshments. They are probably endeavoring to make their escape by way of the White House. We omitted to mention a report that they visited Camp Lee with a few shells, but this lacks confirmation.

The detachment that went to Goochland, according to the statement of an escaped prisoner, included a large body of negroes mounted and armed. They seized and brought with them a considerable number of negroes as they passed through the country, as well as a large number of horses, which were brought into requisition whenever others were exhausted and gave out. Before leaving the Central Railroad, they impressed into service a negro guide to pilot them to the vicinity of the city, where they intended and expected to arrive last night, to effect a junction probably with a column from the direction of Ashland. The negro, however, intentionally or ignorantly piloted them in a wrong direction, and they landed in Goochland, as above stated, about daylight yesterday, for which they hung him yesterday morning.

It is reported that a detachment from this column went to the river at Mannakin's Ferry, it was believed, with the intention of crossing it, if practicable, and coming over on the south side. Whether they succeeded or not we have not learned. Some of the privates expressed regret at the burning of houses, but said they acted under orders. A negro belonging to Stanard was captured, and after being with them all day, feigned sickness, and being sent off under guard, three of our pickets galloped up, and captured the Yankee and released the negro.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the enemy advanced toward the city by the Westman or River road, evidently the same force that went to Goochland. They formed into line of battle not far above the city, and, from the brisk firing of musketry heard in that direction about dusk, it is supposed that a fight occurred. The enemy were afterward reported to have been repulsed. Several prisoners were brought in about 8 o'clock last night. Up to the late hour of writing this, we learned no particulars.

The body of raiders is under command of Gen. Kilpatrick, celebrated in connection with the raid of last spring, over very much the identical route. Beside the general destruction of property, one of the principal objects of the raid was evidently the release of the prisoners in this city, but the plan miscarried by the treachery or ignorance of this negro guide. It is not to be supposed that it would have been successful, had it been otherwise. The whole force is estimated at about two large brigades, and whatever the object, they have won a title to considerable boldness, to say the least of it.

LATER.—Last night at about 10½ o'clock, brisk artillery firing was heard in the direction of Meadow Bridge or Mechanicsville, which continued half an hour. It proceeded, doubtless, from the column that retreated in that direction. It was reported that a skirmish occurred earlier in the night on the Western Road, in which the enemy charged Burley's battalion and the 28th Virginia regiment, who were in charge of the main body, and were repulsed. We heard of no casualties.

An official communication received last night expresses the opinion that Meade is advancing against Gen. Lee. The same opinion is entertained in a high official quarter. If Meade means fight, it may begin to-day, the weather permitting, though it may be only a demonstration in favor of the raid on the city.

[Telegraphic dispatch to The Richmond Whig.]

GORDONSVILLE, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The raiders are falling back from Charlottesville, over the road they came. They burned Bursley's flour mill, six miles from Charlottesville, yesterday. The column of the enemy which went to Fredericksball captured at that point Col. H. P. Jones, Capts. Dement, Garber, Channey, Page Watson, and two Lieutenants. They did us very little damage at Fredericksball. Rain is still falling.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

Refusal of a Writ of Certiorari by the Supreme Court—Opinion of Judge Wayne.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Wayne, Justice Nelson concurring, is published in full. We take up the opinion at this resume:

It has been urged in support of the motion for the writ of *certiorari*, and against the jurisdiction of a military commission to try the petitioner, that the latter was prohibited by the 30th section of the act of March 20, for enrolling and calling on the national forces—Stat. at Large, 12th vol., 736—as the crimes punishable in it by the sentence of a court-martial or military commission applied only to persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war. And also, that by the 3d section of the 3d article of the Constitution, that all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, were to be tried by juries in the State where the crime had been committed, and when not committed within any State, at such place as Congress may by law have directed. And that the military commission could have no jurisdiction to try the petitioner, as neither the charge against him nor its specifications imputed to him any offense known to the law of the land. That General Burnside had no authority to enlarge the jurisdiction of a military commission by the general order number 38 or otherwise. Gen. Burnside acted in the matter as the General commanding the Ohio Department, in conformity with the instructions of the government of the armies of the United States, approved by the President of the United States, and published by the Assistant Adjutant General, by order of the Secretary of War, on the 24th of April, 1863.

It is affirmed in the 13th paragraph of the 1st section of these instructions, that military jurisdiction is of two kinds. First, that which is conferred and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. "Military offenses under the statute, must be tried in the manner therein directed; but military offenses which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local law of each particular country."

In the armies of the United States, the first is exercised by courts-martial; while cases, which do not come within the "rules and regulations of war," or the jurisdiction conferred by statute or court-martial, are tried by military commissions. These jurisdictions are applicable, not only to war with foreign nations, but to a rebellion, when a part of a country wages war against its legitimate government, seeking to throw off all allegiance to it, to set up a government of its own.

Our first remark upon this motion for a *certiorari* is, that there is no analogy between the power given by the Constitution and the law of the United States to the Supreme Court and the other inferior Courts of the United States, and to the judges of them to issue such processes, and the prerogative power by which it is said to be issued in England. The purpose for which the writ is issued are unlike. It is there an exercise of jurisdiction over inferior courts, not in its nature appellate, but is an exercise of the power of the King's Bench to call up for the purpose of their being tried in it any indictment from inferior tribunals which belong to the crown. In England the Court of King's Bench has a superintendence over all courts of an inferior criminal jurisdiction, and may, by the plenitude of its power, award a *certiorari* to have any indictment removed and brought before it; and where such *certiorari* is allowable, it is awarded at the instance of the king, because every indictment is at the suit of the king, and he has a prerogative of suing in whatever court he pleases. The courts of the United States derive authority to issue such a writ from the Constitution and the legislation of Congress. To place the two sources of the right to issue the writ in obvious contrast and in application to the motion we are considering for its exercise by this court, we will cite so much of the third article of the Constitution as we think will best illustrate the subject. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the law of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, &c., &c.; and in all cases affecting embassadors, other ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make. Then Congress passed the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States—1st Stat at Large, p. 73, chap. 20—and in the 13th sec. of it declared that the Supreme Court shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against embassadors or other public ministers or their domestic servants as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the laws of nations, and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of suits brought by embassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party. In the same section the Supreme Court is declared to have appellate jurisdiction in cases hereinafter expressly provided. In this section, it will be perceived that the jurisdiction given, besides that which is mentioned in the preceding part of the section, is an exclusive jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against embassadors or other public ministers or their domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by embassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party, thus giving to them the right to prosecute for their own benefit in the courts of the United States. Thus substantially reaffirming the constitutional declaration that the Supreme Court had original jurisdiction in all cases affecting embassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, and that it shall have appellate jurisdiction in all other cases before mentioned, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The appellate powers of the Supreme Court, as granted by the Constitution, are limited and regulated by the acts of Congress, and must be exercised subject to the exceptions and regulations made by Congress. Durousseau vs. The United States, 6 Cranch, 314; [illegible] Mercier, 8 How., 119; United States vs. [illegible] How., 113; Forsyth vs United States, 9 [illegible]. In other words, the petition before us we think not to be within the letter or spirit of the grants of appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. It is not in law or equity within the meaning of those terms as used in the third article of the Constitution. Nor is a military commission a court within the meaning of the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789. That act is denominated to be one to establish the judicial courts of the United States, and the 14th section declares that all the "before mentioned courts" of the United States shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions agreeably to the principles and usages of law. The words in the section, "the before mentioned" courts, can only have reference to such courts as were established in the preceding part of the act, and excludes the idea that a court of military commission can be one of them. Whatever may be the force of Vallandigham's protest, that he was not tried by a court of military commission, it is certain that his petition cannot be brought within the fourteenth section of the act; and further, that the court cannot, without disregarding its frequent decisions and interpretation of the Constitution in relation to its judicial power, originate a writ of *certiorari* to review or pronounce any opinion upon the proceedings of a military commission. It was natural, before the sections of the third article of the Constitution had been fully considered in connection with the legislation of Congress, giving to the courts of the United States power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which might be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdiction, that by some of the members of the profession it should have been thought, and some of the early judges of the Supreme Court also, that the 14th section of the act of 24th September, 1789, gave to this court a right to originate processes of *habeas corpus*, *ad subjiciendum*, writs of *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the inferior courts as a matter of original jurisdiction without being in any way restricted by the constitutional limitation that in all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. This limitation has always been considered restrictive of any other original jurisdiction. The rule of construction of the Constitution being that affirmative words in the Constitution declaring in what cases the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction, must be construed negatively as to all other cases.—1 Cranch, 137; 5 Peters, 280; 12 Peters, 637; 9 Wheaton; 6 Wheaton, 264. The nature and extent of the court's appellate jurisdiction and its want of it to issue writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* have been fully discussed by this court at different times. We do not think it necessary, however, to examine or cite many of them at this time. We will annex a list to this opinion distinguishing what this court's action has been in cases brought to it by appeal from such applications as have been rejected, when it had been asked that it would act upon the matter as one of original jurisdiction. In the case ex parte Milbern, 9, Peters, 704, Chief Justice Marshall said, as the jurisdiction of the court is appellate, it must first be shown that it has the power to award a *habeas corpus*. In ex parte Keene, 11 Howard, the court denied the motion, saying that the court's jurisdiction to award the writ was appellative, and that the case had not been so presented to it, and for the same cause refused to issue a writ of *certiorari*, which in the course of the argument was prayed for. In ex parte Metzgero, 5 How., 176, it was determined that a writ of *certiorari* could not be allowed to examine a commitment by a District Judge, under the treaty between the United States and France, for the reason that the Judge exercised a special authority and that no provision has been made for the revision of his judgment. So does a court of military commission exercise a special authority. In the case before us, it was urged that the decision in Metzgero's case had been made upon the ground that the proceedings of the District Judge were not judicial in their character, but being of a special authority; but the proceedings of the military commission were so; and, further, it was said that the ruling in that case had been overruled by a majority of the Judges in Raine's case. There is a misapprehension of the report of the latter case, and as to the judicial character of the proceedings of the military commission we cite what was said by the court in the case of Ferreira, 13 Howard, 48.

The powers conferred by Congress upon the district judge and the Secretary, are judicial in their nature, for judgement and discretion must be exercised by both of them, but it is not judicial in either case, in which the judicial power is granted to the Courts of the United States. Nor can it be said that the authority to be exercised by a military commission is judicial in that sense. It involves discretion to examine, to decide and sentence, but there is no original jurisdiction in the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* to review or reverse its proceedings, or a writ of *certiorari* to revise the proceedings of a military commission.

And as the President's action in such matters, and those acting in them under his authority, we refer to the opinions expressed by his court in the cases of Martin and Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19 pages, 29 to 35 inclusive, and Hynd and Hoover, 20 Howard, page 65, &c.

For the reasons given our judgement, is, that the writ of *certiorari* prayed for to revise and review the proceedings of the military commission, by which Clement L. Vallandigham was tried, sentenced, and imprisoned, must be denied and so do we order accordingly.

I concur in the result of this opinion.

S. NELSON.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Wealthy Californian Suddenly Missing.

[From the Detroit Free Press, March 8.]

On the 13th of February, a well-dressed gentleman, apparently just past the meridian of life, presented himself at the Michigan Exchange, in this city, and registered himself as Charles B. Gordon. The residence is so blotted and illegible that it is impossible to make out of it any known place in this country. He asked for a room, which was assigned him, and he retired immediately to his apartment, although it was in the middle of the day. During the afternoon the door of his room opening into the hall was open. A child was playing in the hall, which he watched intently for some moments, and finally called into his room. He treated the child in a most affectionate manner, and was meanwhile observed to be weeping. Late in the afternoon, a gentleman well known in this city, who occupied a room upon the same floor, met him while passing through the hall, and was invited into his room. Mr. Gordon appeared to be laboring under a depression of spirits and wished for some one to talk to. He motioned the gentleman to a seat and he himself sat down to relate some of his history. Twelve years ago he left his home and friends in California. The gold mines proved profitable to him, and by dint of hard labor and shrewd speculations, he amassed a large fortune within a few years. Meanwhile he married and settled in his adopted State and his home was made happy by two beautiful and interesting children. Last fall he determined with his family to visit his old home in Illinois, and he accordingly embarked at San Francisco in December on a steamship for New York. On the passage one of the children was taken sick and died. Within a few days his wife was taken sick and died, and before reaching New York the other child also died, leaving him again alone in the world. Overwhelmed with grief he hardly knew what to do or in what direction to bend his footsteps. In New York he sold his family effects and came West, intending to go to his old home in Illinois, when he arrived in this city and took a room at the Michigan Exchange, as before stated. While relating his narrative he was frequently overcome by his feelings, and compelled to remain silent for some moments. The gentleman consoled him as much as possible, and accepted a pressing invitation to call upon him again. Early in the evening he called again, and found Mr. Gordon sitting in his room alone. Upon the table was a bottle of liquor, from which he had evidently been imbibing freely, probably in an effort to drown the poignancy of his grief. He remarked that he did not feel well, and the gentleman remonstrated with him for sitting in a room in which there was no fire. He asked the gentleman if he would get him a room with a fire in it, remarking at the same time that he could pay for it, as he had plenty of money, and at the same time displaying a roll of greenbacks, which our informant estimates could not have been less than several thousand dollars. The gentleman would take none of his money, but promised to secure him a comfortable room as an act of kindness. He did so, and after the room had become warm and pleasant, he conducted the gentleman thither and left him for the night.

In the morning he did not make his appearance. A servant was sent to the room and it was found that it had not been occupied at all during the night. The coal had burned to cinders upon the grate, the bed was untouched, and the furniture in the room remained as it was left. The man was nowhere to be found, nor have any traces of him since been discovered, although several weeks have elapsed.

☞ A few days since an article appeared reflecting upon Mr. J. K. Gray, of McDonough county. The references and facts he sets before us are sufficient to convince us that the charges are unfounded. In the mean time we are requested by him to state that those having circulars [illegible] should forward their donations to his address.

Miscellaneous

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup HAS PRODUCED A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar, by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases—

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their performance, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH. CONSTIPATION. WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA. KING'S EVIL. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ERYSIPELAS. ULCERATION. SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. GOUT. LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. TIC DOULOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. LOSS OF POWER. SCATTERED NERVES. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS. ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfils more than it promises.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES. BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES. FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glads,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries or womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of the organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivaled by any preparation in the World.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, would restore the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back, and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

Constitution Life Syrup IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK—LABORATORY, BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN, [illegible] New York.

Wholesale by J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Constitution Water!

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION! AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medical water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A caution in describing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled treat the disease by every means to accomplish a cure, and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of valuable remedies enables him to produce a cure, whilst that of the other is strictly sectarian—wedded with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose diseases we have carefully treated, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is got up for the public, and there should be no exception.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinking constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES and we have so much confidence that it is a specific as we have the opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, it taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhoea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of the organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MEMSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 3, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co.:

Gents: I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.

My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulder, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder, I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable." "For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment almost the first dose produced a good effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 3, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life—well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it. Thanks to Him it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors

Morgan & Allen, General Agents.

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, [illegible] & FRENCH.

To Contractors

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ills., March 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, 14th March, 1864, for HAY, CORN and OATS, in such quantities as may be required from date of contract until 30th April, 1864, for the use of the 17th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, stationed at St. Charles, Illinois—to be delivered free of charge at the above named place. [illegible]

Any further information will be promptly given on application to B. F. RENO, Capt. & A. Q. M. By order of Capt. J. A. POTTER, Depot Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri), in St. Louis, till March 15th, 1864, for doing the Graduation and Masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the Road, lying from Holden, in Johnson county, to a point in Jackson county, between the Little Blue and Independence. [illegible]

Bids must be addressed to George R. Taylor, President, [illegible]

T. McKISSOCK, Chf. Eng'r and Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, DECEMBER 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw. [illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL. [illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTY. [illegible]

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Medicinal.

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,

Are the only known remedy that will successfully and invariably restore and regulate the female system, removing all irregularities and producing health vigor and strength.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are a fluid preparation, the only one of the kind ever discovered in this country, and acts directly on the parts affected, whilst Pills and Powders can only reach them after going through the stomach and system. Are you suffering from a constant anxiety for the regular return of nature's prescribed law? Give yourself no uneasiness, for Lyon's Periodical Drops, taken a day or two before the expected period, will positively and invariably regulate its coming, as sure as effect follows cause, as certain as daylight follows darkness. Are you sick or enfeebled by disease.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Come to you as a blessing, and will save you much peril and many hours of suffering. Have you been afflicted for many years with complaints incident to the sex, that have baffled the skill of physicians, and are hurrying you on to an early grave?

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are the most reliable regulator ever known, and cure, like magic, all those irregularities that have defied the doctor's skill. Will you waste away with suffering from Leucorrhea, Prolapsus, Dysmenorrhea, and a thousand other difficulties, all summed up under the name of suppressed and obstructed nature, when an investment of one dollar in

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Will surely save you? Do not use the Drops when forbidden in the directions, for if taken

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Cannot harm the most delicate constitution at any time, yet the proprietors wish to guard against its misuse.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

The never failing female regulator, is for sale by every Druggist, in both city and country, and do not, if you value your health, and wish for a reliable medicine, buy any other. Take no other; but if the Druggist to whom you apply has not got it, make him send and get it for you.

C. G. CLARK & CO., NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, PROPRIETORS.

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

102 LAKE STREET. 102

E. A. HAYT & CO., HAVE OPENED A BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR THE SALE OF LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS

DEALERS CAN BUY AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, SAVING FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLES WILL BE INTRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

N. B.—THE CITY TRADE MAY DEPEND ON OBTAINING ALL THE RICHEST PARIS NOVELTIES AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT. 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 102 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

SILK HATS, AND SOFT HATS, SPRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED BY J. A. SMITH & CO.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.

Terms and Conditions of Commutation On and After February 1st, 1864.

[illegible]

Copies of Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application at the General Ticket Office of the Company. E. B. TALCOTT, General Superintendent. G. M. WHEELER, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

A RARE CHANCE.—A well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Crockery, in one of the most flourishing towns in the State, with an established trade of ten years. [illegible]

New Publications.

RECENT AND VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS. PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington street, Boston, FOR SALE BY S. C. GRIGGS & CO

SCENES AND THOUGHTS IN EUROPE, By GEORGE H. CALVERT, Author of "The Gentleman." 2 vols. 16 mo. [illegible]

All those who have read and admired "The Gentleman" will enjoy these "Scenes and Thoughts" from the same terse, spirited, and eloquent pen. They are remarkable for a wise selection of topics and the fairness and force wherewith they are treated.

HINTS FOR THE NURSERY; OR, THE YOUNG MOTHER'S GUIDE, By Mrs. C. H. HOPKINS. 16mo. [illegible]

The writer of these "Hints," so well known to the readers of "The Atlantic," has presented here a concise form the results of her experience in the physical and moral training of children. [illegible] Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing."

Selections from the Works of Jeremy Taylor, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR AND HIS WRITINGS. [illegible] vellum cloth. [illegible]

It has been said of the "Golden-mouthed father," Jeremy Taylor, that his writings contain more fine fancy and original imagery, more brilliant conceptions and glowing expressions, more new figures and new applications of old figures, more, in short, of the body and soul of poetry, than all the odes and the epics that have since been produced in Europe. His style is an unmeasured poetry.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. FOURTH THOUSAND. 16mo, cloth gilt top. [illegible]

Being an attempt to trace to their source Phrases and Passages in common use, chiefly from English Authors, with a copious Verbal Index. 16mo. A new edition, greatly enlarged.

HOLY AND PROFANE STATES. By THOMAS FULLER. 16o, vellum cloth. [illegible]

SERMONS OF CONSOLATION. By F. W. P. GREENWOOD. 16o, vellum cloth. [illegible]

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. 3 vols. 32o, Green and Gold. [illegible]

BURNS' POETICAL WORKS. 2 vols. 32o, Green and Gold. [illegible]

KEATS' POETICAL WORKS. 32o, Green and Gold. [illegible]

Dry Goods.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, FOR CASH.

We have in Store, FOR SPRING TRADE, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills, Stripes and Denims. Prints, F & M Cassimeres, And Summer Stuff Apron Checks, Bleached Goods, Delaines, FRESH SPRING STYLE OF Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, All of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Having purchased our Stock previous to January, WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy, close buyers that cannot fail to please. FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Removals.

REMOVAL. FARGO & BILL, Have removed from 43 Lake street to their new DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue, Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co.

We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated KIP AND CALF WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having also received a large and well selected stock of desirable goods for the SPRING TRADE.

We invite the attention of all Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES to an examination of the same. We continue the CASH SYSTEM, and know that no FIRM Houses, East or West, can compete with us. FARGO & BILL.

REMOVAL.—As the Building Nos. 44 and 46 Lasalle street is to be raised, I will occupy the Basement, No. 40 Lasalle street, under J. B. Shay's, till about the first of May, when I will return to my old Stand. PETER MACFARLANE.

Business Cards.

STORRS & MARSH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, No. 21 Washington street, rooms 1 and 2, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 323. EMERY A. STORRS. JOSHUA L. MARSH.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1863, $9,235,119.79. O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 21 Clark st., Chicago.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES. Orders from the country or city, for any quantity promptly filled, at lowest rates. Office, 16 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. SAMUEL S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, Licensed by the Board of Public Works, under the provisions of the City Charter. Office, 18 Dearborn street, first floor.

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. Particular attention paid to binding SHEET MUSIC, Old Books, Magazines, &c., bound to order in every style. Those who want first class work done will rely upon being suited at our establishment. 148 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 93 Water Street, N. Y. City.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 30 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

We have now on hand a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods of the very best manufacture, and of superior quality to those usually offered in this market. [illegible]

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 564. Circulars of instructions to inventors sent free on application.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10 1864.

THE CITY.

BRYAN HALL TO-NIGHT.

Mass Meeting of Soldiers and Citizens—Addresses to be delivered by Gov. Yates, Adj. Gen. Fuller, Gen. Benton and others.

His Excellency Gov. Yates will address the members of the gallant 39th Illinois volunteers, better known as the Yates Phalanx, and the public generally, at Bryan Hall, to-night. Adjutant General Fuller, General Benton of Indiana, and other eminent speakers will be present. The announcement of the presence of these gentlemen will fill the hall. The "soldiers friend," as the boys in the army call His Excellency, will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of the gallant organization which bears his name.

Adjutant General Fuller is too well known in this community to need special commendation at our hands.

Gen. Benton is not so well known to this community as a public speaker, but those who have watched closely the progress of events in the Southwest during the last two years, will be willing at least to ascribe to him military qualifications of a high order. We first remember to have seen him at the battles of Magnolia Hills and Port Gibson, and we know that there his gallantry and the excellent manner in which he handled his command, won for him the thanks of his superior officers from Gen. Grant downwards. Let the hall be crowded, and we promise our ... an intellectual and patriotic repast of the highest or... The gallery will ... for ladies and ge...

ANTROBUS' GENERAL GRANT.—A Washington exchange says that "Mr. Antrobus has gone to Philadelphia, to confer with the officers of the Mint about his design for the medal in honor of General Grant, which will of course be executed at that establishment."

ANOTHER INCENDIARILY INCLINED FEMALE.—Sarah Foley was charged by Bridget Smith before Justice Moore, with threatening to burn down her premises and inflict upon her bodily injury. As defendant was not prepared for trial the case was remanded until this afternoon, bail for her appearance, in the sum of $1.00 being required.

BRIDGES' BATTERY.—Captain Bridges left last evening for Chattanooga, with thirty-five recruits for his battery, which is now full to its maximum. Chicago will watch with much interest the career of this, one of her most celebrated batteries, during the coming eventful campaign. Its past record is a sufficient guarantee that B. B. boys will again make their mark upon the rebels when they have an opportunity.

TAXES—Mr. Akin, the Collector of State and county taxes states that although people have hitherto paid their taxes regularly, there is still a large amount remaining unpaid. Owing to a law passed in 18?3 and which relates to the towns of North, West and South Chicago, the collector's books which formerly have been sent to the County Treasurer by February 15th, will not in future be so delivered until May the 1st.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A serious accident occurred on Tuesday night on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, fortunately, however, unattended by serious consequences. The two rear carriages of the train due in the city at ten minutes past eight, were thrown off the track near Canfield station by the breaking of a rail. The cars, filled with passengers, were dashed against a fence, but fortunately none sustained any injuries.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE TWELFTH INFANTRY.—When the Twelfth Infantry veterans re-enlisted, they did so with the understanding that they should have the privilege of electing the officers under whom they were to serve their new term. Yesterday an election was held and several vacancies were filled.

The regiment has been ordered to leave for the South to-morrow.

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.—In accordance with the Constitution of the Chicago Theological Seminary, C. S. F. Savage, Esq., has issued a call to the ministers and members of the Congregational Churches of about all the Western States and the Territory of Nebraska, to meet in Triennial Convention, in this city, at the chapel of the Seminary, on the 26th of April next. The Rev. H. L. Hammond has been appointed to provide suitable entertainment to those attending the Convention.

REPENTANCE AT THE GRAVE.—An affecting scene occurred on Monday in a church on Wabash avenue at the close of the funeral services held over a woman who had died of consumption. Her husband, a dissipated character, who it was understood had not been near her during her illness, advanced and begged to be permitted to look on his "dear wife" once more. The request was complied with—the lid was lifted from the coffin, and the husband shed tears as he viewed for the last time the form of her whom he had once loved. It was an affecting scene.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES BY THE COUNTY.—The question of continuing the payment of the County bounties, has engrossed very much of the attention of the Board of Supervisors during the present session of that body. No conclusion has yet been reached by them, but a fair impression from the vote on Supervisor McGlashen's resolution would be that the Board is anxious to continue the payment if satisfied that such action will tend to prevent a draft. It is understood that Adjutant General Fuller will be present at the session of this morning, and if he is able to throw any light upon this doubtful subject the Board will doubtless vote to a man on the question. The Board is almost a unit now on the subject.

A PUGILISTIC STAG.—G. Stagg, a saloon keeper on Clark street, was charged yesterday afternoon, before Justice Holsington with assaulting B. Marschner. The previous day a discussion commenced in Stagg's saloon, during the course of which defendant to exemplify the old motto (slightly modified,) of "Every man's house is his castle," attempted to eject Marschner by kickin' him into the street. To this arrangement plaintiff strongly objected, which objection only increased the violence of his expulsion. Stagg was admonished by his Honor for thus making other men stagg-er, and fined $3 and costs.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the slip adjoining Griffin's Packing House in Bridgeport. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest held, but no clue was gained to the identity of the deceased. The body had been in the water a considerable time, and appeared to be that of a man engaged in labor. He was about thirty-five years old, stoutly built, brown hair, light moustache, face swollen, dressed in a suit of working cloth, bluish overalls, black vest, and dark grey undershirt. In the pockets were found two $2 bills and a few stamps. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning, no marks of violence were found on the body.

LADIES RELIEF SOCIETY FOR THE AID OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—This eminently philanthropic and benevolent society, which has been acting in conjunction with the relief society of the Young Men's Christian Association, started out independently yesterday, owing to the fact that the society of the Y. M. C. A. is about to suspend operations. The ladies are determined that the soldiers' families shall not be exposed to suffering, and in order to relieve their necessities, earnestly ask all to give them cast-off clothing and what other articles they can spare to this purpose. Only such families as are worthy will be provided with food and clothing, so there is no danger of our benevolent citizens being imposed on. The regular meetings of the society will be held every two weeks, instead of weekly as heretofore, in their rooms in the Garrett Block.

A "TIMES" SENSATION SPOILED.—Some time ago, the secesh organ howled piteously about the "atrocious conduct of the police" in arresting two "innocent" women, named Matilda Patterson and Rachel Allen, on the charge of having stolen some $100 from a gentleman of Woodstock, Ill. They were examined at the Police Court the day following, but discharged, and shortly after threatened an action for false imprisonment against officer Delliger, by whom they were arrested. They were subsequently taken to Woodstock, by the authorities of that town, and on Wednesday last one of "ye innocent women" plead guilty to the larceny, during the progress of the trial. These charges of "high-handed outrages by the police," when exposed to full view, always result in taking the feather out of the cap of the woman-traducing organ.

THE JANE McGREAVY ABORTION CASE.—This somewhat celebrated case was again brought up for adjudication yesterday afternoon, before Justice Brown. The people's Prosecutor, Mr. Reed, stated that as G. W. Wood was not present, no action would be taken concerning him. This case has been under the surveillance of the Police officers for the past three or four weeks, and all the evidence so far obtained cannot implicate either of the Harringtons or Mr. Wood, and he would consequently ask the court to discharge the three defendants, and only require them to give their own recognizance for their appearance as witnesses before the Recorder's Court. This was accordingly done, and the Messrs. Harrington and other important witnesses entered into recognizance of $300 each for their appearance before the Grand Jury at the next session of the Recorder's Court. Mr. G. W. Wood was given until noon to-day to make his appearance, and if not his bond will be forfeited.

RELIEF FOR THE FREEDMEN.—On Monday evening last a special agent went forward with more than ten tons of supplies for Freedmen, forwarded by the North-Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. This was the fourth shipment since January 1st, when the Commission was organized.

On the 24th ult. a party of ten teachers was dispatched. Their names are: Joel Burlingame and wife, Frickton; Mrs. Arzah Brown, Chicago; Miss Sarah M. Corbin, Crystal Lake; Miss Julia A. Brown, Monmouth; Mrs. Nancy E. Hovey, Oquawka; Rev. H. A. McKelvey and wife, Centralia; Miss Arabella Humstreet, Mendota; John B. Weeks, Chicago. Another party, considerably larger, is making up to leave early in April. Another large shipment of supplies will be made about the same time.

On the 3d inst. ten Surgeons were sent forward by the Commission upon the requisition of the Medical director at Vicksburg.

We are glad to learn that this vigorous organization is so rapidly winning the confidence of the people, and trust that an opportunity will soon be given to the prosperous and solid citizens of the metropolis to make contributions to its treasury, such as have been made in Philadelphia and New York. At least fifty thousand dollars ought to be collected here.

We learn that the teachers above named have already reported from Memphis, safely arrived and in good spirits—Col. Eaton himself being one of the party.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Third Day of the Session—Reports of Officers and Committees—Care of Soldiers Families—Liquor Selling in the County.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County met in regular session yesterday at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The following were present. The Chairman, J. M. Allen, of Elk Grove, and Supervisors: Alger, Brown, Brady, Cool, Cammack, Charleston, Chandler, Dalton, DeWolf, Bradford, Edbrook, Fleming Farwell, Fisher, Gibbs, Gage, Gormley, Haines, Hopkins, Harms, Irwin, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Morgan, Myrick, McGlashen, McCaffery, Niles, Olendorff, Pancker, Pinney, Pasbeck, Peacock, Ross, Robinson, Shiels, Schlerding, Strong, Smith, Steinhans, Schackford, W. W. Taylor, E. S. Taylor, Whitney and Ward.

Absent—Supervisors Campbell, Russell and Steinmuller.

MORNING SESSION.

The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

A petition was received from N. J. Brown, for refunding of taxes to the amount of $17.26; referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The report of Jacob Rehm, the County Treasurer, was presented. The following are the figures:

Cr.—1863.	
December 10—By balance from M. Keely, late Treasurer	$45,226.02
1864.	
January 7—By city of Chicago, refunded assessment	570.27
March 8—By licenses	275.00
	$46,073.29
Dr.	
March 7—To orders paid	$34,981.49
To Jury certificates	2,070.35
To " "	1,579.95
	$38,631.79
To commission on disbursements	285.31
To commission ... cent. receipts	8.45
	$38,925.55
Balance	$7,147.74

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

PLANK AND GRAVEL ROADS.

Supervisor Cool, from the Committee appointed at the last regular session to report the condition of plank roads, reported progress and asked the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the inspectors of plank and gravel roads be ordered to make, within fifteen days from this date, a proper inspection of all the plank and gravel roads in Cook county, and make report at the June session of this Board.

The report was concurred in and the order passed.

... OF TAXES.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported on the petition of Henry Waterman, and recommended that the tax on $325 be remitted. Adopted.

The same committee reported on the application of Patrick Lannan for remission, that a mistake had been made in valuation, and recommended that the county tax on $200 be refunded. Adopted.

PAYING BOUNTIES.

The War Fund Committee, to whom was referred the question of the previous day, reported that its members required no alterations in the rules regulating the payment of bounties. Adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Charleston, the Board decided to enter on the business of drawing for jurors at 2 o'clock to-day.

The Board then adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met at two o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Supervisor Cool offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Commissioners of Highways in each town in said county be requested to notify every person, who is selling liquor without a license, in their respective towns, in Cook county aforesaid, to obtain a license; and every person failing to obtain their license for the space of ten days after receiving said notice, shall be prosecuted by said Treasurer of Commissioners, and the money when received by the County Clerk for the license, shall be paid over by him to the Treasurer of Commissioners of Highways of the town from whence it was collected, and said license money when received by the Treasurer of the Commissioners, together with all fines that the Treasurer may collect from those refusing or neglecting to obtain a license according to notice, shall be expended by the Board of Commissioners of Highways of the towns respectively, and that the Treasurer aforesaid report to the Supervisor of his town the amount of money received for license, and the amount received for fines, and the manner in which said money has been expended, and that the Supervisor report to this Board.

Resolved, That the Clerk furnish suitable printed notices for the use of the Treasurer aforesaid.

Supervisor Gibbs argued that the Board had no power to take any such action.

The question was discussed at great length, the Supervisors generally seeming not to know what to do with this vexed question.

Supervisor Pasbeck had acted for two years past in his town (Proviso) as Commissioner of Highways and Treasurer; he had been able to make such a rule work well; not one person was now selling liquor without a license in his township.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost.

Supervisor Gibbs moved to amend by ordering that each township pay the costs of suit in case the suit were not gained. He said that the person prosecuted would win half the time.

Supervisor Morgan offered as a substitute that no more money be collected after this date from liquor dealers outside the city Chicago, till a more equitable law regulating licenses shall be passed by the Legislature.

Supervisor Gormley, from the Committee on Licenses, said the Committee would be ready to report to-day on the resolution submitted on this subject at the last session of the Board.

On motion of Supervisor Charleston the question was laid over till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Supervisor Charleston offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to wait on Governor Yates and Adjutant General Fuller, and ascertain if possible the quota of Cook county under the last two calls.

The resolution prevailed, and the chairman appointed as such committee, Supervisors Charleston, DeWolf and Strong, and the chairman was subsequently added to the committee.

Supervisor Smith thought that there were other members who would like to hear those gentlemen. He moved that they be invited to visit the Board soon, and talk the matter over with the Supervisors at 2 o'clock to-day.

The motion prevailed.

POOR HOUSE BILLS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers recommended the payment of the following bills:

A. D. Sturtevant, inquest, $8.75; Mich. Central railroad, transportation, $17.50; Illinois State Hospital, insane, $185.85; R. Day, for wood, $30.00; E. Goodman, blacksmith, $46.85; N. W. Plank road Co., transportation, $60.00; Chase, Collins & Co., tinware, $41.52; Ira Fry, farming, $91.15; George Dunlop, potatoes, $14.40; J. H. Pahlman, wood, $208.63; Crowe & Dunol, stoves, $73.00; H. A. Kent, office rent, &c., $97.90; H. T. Russel, watching Poor House, $43.83; C. C. Garber, groceries, $1,306.00; O. Kendall & Sons, bread, $344.08; Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, dry goods, $1,370.11; H. C. Van Schaack, hardware, $140.47; Mercy Hospital, $548.25; M. Stewart, burials, $302.00; Gaes & Ten Broecke, new wagon, $275.00; A. G. Garfield, cook stove, $30.25; Gage & Heartt, flour, $779.06; E. G. L. Faxon, bedding, $72.00; Dewey & Co., coal, $1,000.00; Michigan Southern Railroad, transportation, $209.20; Cooley, Farwell & Co., dry goods, $162.50; S. B. Williams, coal, $1,467.94; John Hill & Co., shoes, $265.12; Wm. Jacques, potatoes and straw, $72.00; John Dymond, meat, $1,155.40; A. B. Johnson, lumber, $78.04; N. F. Merrill, lamp oil, $28.54; C. Charleston, groceries, $481.74; John Summerfield, $127.50; W. Wagner, Coroner's bill, $560.95; George G. Sutherland, $52.00, ($77.55 charged); C. DeWolf, Coroner, $91.25; James Shiels, provisions, $60.58; thirty-nine smaller bills principally for labor and small quantities of provisions, $556.38.

The Committee recommended that the following be rejected for want of proper vouchers: Dr. Wells, $33.00; Henry Lamar, $1.50; W. H. Hasse, $27.50; George Lutzmeyer, $32.50.

The report was adopted.

TAXES AND TAX RECORDS.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported on various petitions for remission of taxes or correction of assessment, recommending that the prayers of the following be granted: G. P. Hubbard, A. E. Kent & Co., Trustees of Grace church, and John B. King. Concurred in.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported on the petitions of John B. King and others, asking that the records of tax sales made in the years 1860 and 1861 be copied for better preservation, recommending that the Clerk be instructed to provide two well bound books and have the sales referred to, copied therein. Concurred in.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the communication of the War Fund Committee relative to the negotiation of the balance of bonds of the county, reported, recommending the adoption of the following:

Resolved—That the War Fund Committee be and is hereby authorized to sell the remaining fifty thousand dollars of bonds authorized by the act of Feb. 21st, 1863, for the best price they can obtain for the same; such bonds to be payable on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1873, with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; both principal and interest to be payable in the city of New York.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the said bonds so sold, shall be paid into the County Treasury, and may be drawn out by the War Fund Committee, in the usual way, for the support of soldier's families.

These reports were discussed at length, the chief point at issue being the right of the Board to authorize the payment of money through any other channel than the County Treasurer.

Supervisor W. W. Taylor moved to amend by inserting the words "Finance Committee" instead of "War Fund Committee."

Supervisor Farwell claimed that the Treasurer was the only person authorized by law to receive and pay out the monies of the county; he had a right to his percentage thereon, and gave heavy bonds for the safe keeping of the money.

Supervisor W. W. Taylor thought that if the Treasurer was a patriotic man, he would be willing to take less than his usual fees. He thought, too, that the War Fund Committee might save at least fifty dollars per day in their *per diems*; it did not require five or six persons to pay out bounties.

Supervisor Schackford moved to lay the matter on the table till this morning at ten o'clock. Lost.

Supervisor Cool moved that Supervisor W. W. Taylor be appointed a committee of one to confer with the County Treasurer, and see how cheaply he would consent to handle the monies.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Supervisor Pasbeck moved that the clerk be instructed to furnish a copy of "Haines' Treatise" to each Justice in the county, at the expense of the county. Carried.

The Board then adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

SOUP HOUSE—DONATIONS.—The following number of meals have been served at the "Soup House" established by the Ladies' Loyal League, since the last report; during the week ending Feb. 27th, 973; during the week ending March 5th, 691. The League desire to acknowledge the following donations to the "Soup House," and to return thanks to the donors, in behalf of the needy ones whom they have thus helped to feed: A. G. Downs, last cord of wood; — Armstrong, 2 barrels coal; Thompson & Templeton, 2 barrels crackers; Mechanical Bakery, 1 barrel do.; — Hall, one basket of meat; Mrs. Kerigan, basket of meat; Button House, many baskets of meat and bread; Thomas Walsh, basket of meat; J. Wetherell, do. do.; Clough & Brothers, beans; — Mackway, 2 baskets meat; ... street Market, basket of meat, beans and vegetables. The League also desire to acknowledge their obligations to Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 14 La Salle street, for a very timely donation, explained by the following:

CHICAGO, Jan. 30th.

Ladies Loyal League:

To Jameson & Morse, Dr.

To printing 2,000 tickets, $9.00. (Fred. Douglass lecture.) The above amount donated by

Yours, with best wishes,

JAMESON & MORSE.

They also desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to the publishers of the TRIBUNE for very many favors received at their hands, in publishing notices, &c. The "Soup House" will be closed for the season on Saturday, 12th inst.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Trials before the Recorder.

Record of Cases in the Different Law Courts—The Armory.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The only matter of importance in this Court yesterday, was the decision rendered by Judge Drummond, upon the bill in Chancery filed by Freland, Squires & Co. and others against Roger J. Brass and others, to set aside the assignment of R. J. Brass, formerly a merchant of Peoria, but now employed in the establishment of Cooley, Farwell & Co., on the ground of fraud in the sale. A decision was entered in favor of the plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the matter of the application for alimony in the case of Foute against Foute, which application was made on Monday last, and opposed by counsel on the ground of misconduct in the plaintiff, and her unfitness to be entrusted with the care of her child, and on the further ground that the current of authority was adverse to the same, wherever by statute authority had been given the court to make such provision to the complainant, the court granted the plaintiff an allowance of fifty dollars.

The cause entitled John H. Greminer vs Wilhelm Herman et. al. is now on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The cause against Burnet & Stockton is still pending before Judge Van Higgins. In chambers no important chancery decisions were made. This morning the cause entitled Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co. vs G. W. Dinsmore and Byron Rice is set for a final hearing, before Judge Wilson. The cause entitled Van H. Higgins vs Massina McMurray and others, will be heard to-day also.

COUNTY COURT.—This court was not in session yesterday, the court room being occupied by the Board of Supervisors.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The hearing of the answer of C. P. Bradley, upon whom an order was served on Tuesday, to show cause why he should not stand committed for contempt for refusing or neglecting to respond to the order of the court, regarding the delivery of property to Pierce Doran, was postponed by consent until this morning.

In the same Court application was made for an order to show cause why attachment should not issue against the defendant Thompson in the cause entitled Thompson vs. Thompson, for neglect to pay over to plaintiff a certain sum of money to enable her to prosecute the suit for divorce now pending in the Recorder's Court, in accordance with the previous order of Judge Van Buren. The application was granted and the order issued.

Thomas Collahan, one of the parties charged with the homicide of Morris Downey and committed to the jail on a Coroner's warrant, was admitted to bail in $1,000, and released from custody to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the matter of Charles Jupitz, indicted at the last term of the Recorder's Court for receiving stolen goods, a Writ of Error has been issued from the Supreme Court for the reversal of the judgment so obtained. The Writ of Supercedeas suspends the execution of the judgment and sentence, and the defendant has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that he shall appear at the Recorder's Court at the next term, and at each subsequent term until the Administration of the Writ of Error, and also that he be present and submit to such order as the Supreme Court may make in the premises.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.* In Chancery.

340. Freeland et al vs. Brass et al. Decree entered.

472. Johnston vs. Carover et al. Argument heard on the motion to file a supplemental bill and taken under advisement.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson.* In Chancery.

46?. Hollister vs. Stow et al. Time to answer, &c., extended to first day of next term.

452. Wadsworth vs. Speer et al. Time to answer extended ten days.

309. Speed vs. Hopkins et al. Default of Dickerson entered.

411. Booth vs. Boedecker et al. Referred to Master.

397. Kraut vs. Kraut. Same order.

428. Arnold vs. Arnold. Decree entered.

348. Sullivan vs. Gallagher. Dismissed at complainant's costs.

Before Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge. Common Law.

360. Sturges vs. Kendall. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

387. Bow et al vs. Sherman. Leave to prosecute as survivor, &c.

400. McBean vs. Morrow et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

414. Webster et al vs. Hebbon et al. Leave to amend pleas, &c.

?. Pierson vs. Sherman. New trial awarded under the statute.

352. Baldwin vs. Kendig. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

382. Riggs vs. Mulheam et al. Same order.

399. Williams et al vs. Gorner et al. Same order.

394. Perrin et al vs. Burnett et al. On trial.

Before Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Judge. Common Law.

1361. Schloss et al vs. Solomon et al. Default of W. Solomon.

1278. Nicholls vs. Shepard. Time to plead extended ten days.

1256. Cohn vs. Nelson. Default.

1341. Rattray et al vs. Waite et al. Rule to plead in 20 days.

1243. Titsworth et al vs. Magnusson. Judgment for plaintiff.

1301. Jewett et al vs. Brooks. Same order.

1225. Rule vs. Parsons. Same order.

1248. Fay vs. Iglehart. Leave to plaintiff to reply, &c.

1262. Jewett et al vs. Whitney et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

1297. Day vs. Wishall et al. Judgment for plaintiff.

1269. Mead vs. Wright. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

1279. Flanders et al vs. Moriarty. Judgment for plaintiff.

1229. Higgins vs. Crosby. Time to plead extended ten days.

1273. Boyland vs. Johnston. Default.

1341. Clark vs. Clark. Default.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams Judge. Common Law.*

No. 316. Johnson et al. vs. Frazier. Leave to file special pleas in ten days.

No. 800. Armstrong vs. McNellis. Continued.

No. 501. Sams vs. Kelly, continued.

No. —. Wineman vs. Mong. Judgment confessed in open court.

No. 632. Talcott vs. Curyea. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

No. 497. Mehler vs. Murphy. Continued.

No. 659. Gecernan vs. Diversy. Judgment on demurrer to 2d and 3d pleas.

No. 594. Grimmes et al. vs. Harman et al. On trial.

Chancery.

No. 567. Singer et al. vs. Slavin et al. Motion to dissolve, injunction withdrawn.

No. 325. Morris vs. Corbin et al. Leave to Reynolds to answer, etc.

No. 540. Crowfoot vs. Prescott et al. Default, etc., set aside.

No. 432. Curtis vs. Wheeler. Dismissed at complainant's cost.

No. 564. Braun vs. Schroimforth. Leave to answer extended fifteen days.

No. 571. Fout vs. Fout. Temporary alimony to complainant.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren—Common Law.*

Shay vs. Ganes. Continued.

Chancery.

Machts vs. Machts. Decree.

Mullins vs. Mullins. Bill taken as confessed.

Merckel vs. Merckel. Bill taken as confessed.

Thompson vs. Thompson. Leave to amend bill, etc.

Sherwood vs. Sherwood. Default and reference to Master.

POLICE COURT.—The somewhat mythical goddess who is supposed to preside over the destinies of the Armory was not well patronized yesterday, though perhaps considering the wretched state of the weather she has no right to complain of the docket, which comprised the cognomens of about twenty-four ambitious individuals. The charges were on the whole light, and the offenders chiefly old friends. Annexed are the few cases of slightly greater importance:

Shoplifting Extraordinary.—Lavinia Turner, a middle-aged, respectably-attired woman, was charged with stealing a box of cigars valued at $10 from Simon Quinlan, No. 119 Monroe street. The prisoner was accompanied at the bar by her daughter, a good looking, intelligent girl of about 17 or 18, and her son, aged 14 years. Yesterday morning Mrs. Turner went with her son, into Quinlan's store and bought some empty cigar boxes, concealing with them a box of Havanas. These were afterwards found in her possession. On proceeding to her house in Meagher's Building, Clark street, the officers discovered an immense amount of stolen property, consisting of dry goods of all kinds, silks, satins, muslins, laces, ribbons, shoes, articles of jewelry, cutlery, boots and shoes, perfumery, and an endless variety of fancy goods generally, amounting in all to more than $1,000 worth, none of which could be satisfactorily accounted for. For the larceny of the cigars she was bound over to the Recorder's Court in the sum of $300. And bail required in the other case in $3,000 to appear on Friday. The presence of the daughter was similarly secured by $1,000, and the boy sent to the cells. Any of our merchants who have lost goods of this description had better look in at the Armory and identify their property.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—Thos. Smith, brought up on remand, charged with passing spurious bills of the Eastern Bank, as mentioned in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, was committed to the Recorder's Court, $500 bail being required. Clutes, the third accomplice, will be tried to-day.

Larceny.—William Mix, an Ethiopian, whose name alone suggests ideas of miscegenation, was charged with stealing some article of personal adornment from Henry Longman. He was committed for trial at the Recorder's Court, being bound in the sum of $600.

The Stabbing Affray.—William Ward, charged with assaulting J. Finnigan, with intent to kill, under circumstances mentioned in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, was sent to the Recorder's Court, being committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Violating a City Ordinance.—Granville Kimball, a well-known city merchant, was charged with violating an ordinance respecting sidewalks by blocking up the footpath in front of their place of business, on South Water street, with bales of goods. Fined $20 and costs.

An Old Friend.—Mrs. Rider, an old offender, charged with the plebeian crime of drunkenness and vagrancy, was fined $50 and committed to her usual resort in default.

THE JOYS OF LITIGATION.—Some day or so ago, there appeared in the TRIBUNE an account of the trial of the brothers Cash at Justice Moore's for assault and battery; complainants being also brothers, named Kelly. The men had frequently had difficulties which they generally settled by muscular exercises, ever tending to the personal discomfort of one or more of them. At last one of the quartette applied for judicial interference, and this step striking the remainder as something novel, they immediately followed suit, so that in less than three or four days warrants had been issued by Justice McDonnell, at the Armory, by Justice Moore, Justice Holsington and Esquire Malcom against one or the other. Considering this method of proceeding even more unsatisfactory than the old one, they yesterday, during a suit before Judge Holsington, determined to withdraw the whole of the complaints, and throwing up the law with disgust, go back once more to their former manner of adjusting irregularities by the *argumentum ad hominem.*

AWARDING OF THE PORK CONTRACT.—The sealed proposals for supplying the pork advertised for by the Commissary of Subsistence, were opened on Tuesday last. The contract was awarded to A. E. Kent & Co., who put in the following figures:

1000 brls. Prime Mess	$18.60
500 "	18.80
500 "	19.00

FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT

Departure from Chicago—Addressed by Adjutant General Fuller.

The good time which the veterans of the 57th infantry have been enjoying with their friends here and at their homes in this vicinity, since the 29th of February came to an end yesterday. All the forenoon the officers and men were busy enough making arrangements to leave—the officers in writing out accounts, and the privates in calling upon the other soldiers in the camp—and at two o'clock, amidst the cheers of the gallant fellows who are soon to follow them, the regiment marched out of Camp Fry, four hundred and ninety strong. Down South Clark street they came to Washington, up Washington to Dearborn, then to Lake and the Great Central Depot. They looked well, and recruited in health and spirits as they have been since coming home, marched with a proud, soldierly step, never heeding the mud and rain, as if proud of their patriotic mission. On reaching the depot the men were drawn up into line, and the Lieutenant Colonel commanding introduced Adjutant General Fuller, who addressed them somewhat as follows:

Soldiers of the Fifty-Seventh Regiment—And when I speak that number, I speak one of which every Illinoisan is proud.—I have been instructed by the Governor, who very much regrets that, although in the city, he finds it impossible to be present at your departure, to return you thanks in the name of the State of Illinois, for the lustre you have shed upon its name. I well remember the day, early in January, 1862, when you left Camp Douglas in this city for the war. Your friends had no doubt of your courage and endurance, but they felt anxious to learn how you would stand the first shock of battle. How you rejoiced their hearts when the glad tidings from Fort Donelson reached them. How triumphantly you came out of that struggle—your name inscribed on victory's banner, to be cherished with gratitude by the people in whose behalf you and your co-laborers in this struggle, went forth to fight. And then, in all the battles which you have participated since that first fight, you have maintained the reputation for bravery which you then won. You left the State nine hundred strong; you returned with but little over four hundred. *Let the memory of your comrades whom you have buried on the battle-fields, be ever treasured with gratitude—deeply planted and tender—in the heart of every lover of his country.* It will be thus. The tears of sorrow, mingled with those of thankfulness, will fall when their brave deeds and their fate is remembered.

Well, after two years of brilliant service, you have re-enlisted as veterans. You have enjoyed your thirty days' furlough, and you have seen how the people have welcomed and treated you, and I appeal to every veteran here, to say if you have not been used well. You have met neither man, woman nor child, who has not treated you with more than mere respect. When you came home, did it not seem as if the people could not do enough to make you understand their gratitude, and render you happy and comfortable? Is not this the fact? [Cries of yes, yes, from the soldiers.]

Well, you have had a good time. Some of you have married, and I venture to say there is not a soldier in the regiment who is unmarried, who will not be married immediately after he comes home the next time. You came home with pockets full of greenbacks and I hope they have done you good. And now your play-spell is over, and you are on your way to the war again. You have gathered recruits until you lack but sixty men of a full minimum regiment, and I promise you that every facility will be given your agents to raise that number; and in behalf of the Governor that just so sure as they are obtained, just so certain shall Fred. Hurlburt wear the Eagles. [Prolonged cheering by the soldiers.] Yes he shall, for he has fought hard and won them.

Now, men, we take leave of you, with feelings hardly less anxious than when you first took the field, and which, if it were not altogether probable that your work will be completed in a few months would be far more solicitous than those which we experienced when you first left us. During this Spring and the coming Summer the eyes of all the patriots in the nation will be upon you and your comrades in arms. You will, no one can doubt you, confirm their hopes. You and your comrades will kindle a flame of patriotic joy in every loyal bosom in the land, in the heart of every man true to his race and his God in the world.

General Fuller concluded by calling upon Lieut. Col. Hurlburt for a speech.

The Colonel said that every man in his regiment knew that he had never made a speech in his life. Nevertheless he would take this opportunity to thank the people of Chicago and Illinois, in behalf of his command, for the kindness which they have everywhere treated the veterans of the Fifty-seventh. Another thing he would tell the people. The Fifty-seventh is going South to fight rebels and put down the rebellion, and so long as the rebellion lasts, for his men he would say it, so long will the regiment remain in the service. We are fighting for your protection, fellow-citizens, said he, and we want you to fill our ranks, and not to forget us while we are striving to preserve for you all that you hold most dear.

Hearty cheers were given for the Adjutant General and Colonel by the soldiers, and three cheers for the regiment were given by the citizens present. The soldiers then took their seats in the Michigan Central cars, many of their relatives gathered near the windows, and then tearful, trembling farewells were uttered—and then the noble fellows were rolled away to grapple again with treason. Their destination is Nashville, Tennessee.

ROSE AND THE SPREAD EAGLE BANNER.—Several days ago, under the caption "A Family Jar," certain matters connected with the procurement of a banner for that ward which had given the largest majority for Orrin J. Rose, then just elected Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, were extensively ventilated. Mr. Rose objects to the article for two reasons: First, because of its incorrectness; and second, because of the manner of treatment and the inferences derived therefrom. If Mr. Rose establishes the correctness of the position he has taken, it must be admitted the ground is covered.

The article was founded on an affidavit filed in the Superior Court, in which the allegation was made that Rose contracted for the banner. Mr. Rose traverses that allegation and affidavit and says he made no such contract as there stated, except in so far as a subscription to the following document might be supposed to imply a contract. We give the paper entire, with the subscriptions paid and unpaid, with the remark that it will be offered in evidence upon the trial of the suit between Nelson and Rose now pending in the Superior Court of this city. The body of the document is in the hand-writing of Francis Adams, Copperhead City Attorney.

We the undersigned agree to pay the amounts set opposite our respective names to purchase a banner for the Democracy of the 5th Ward, of the city of Chicago, the said Ward having in recent municipal elections demonstrated itself to be emphatically the banner ward of the city. The banner is to cost $225.00, and to belong to the 5th Ward until some other Ward in the city shall give a larger Democratic majority than that given by the 5th in the last election, in which case, it is to be transferred to the Ward giving such majority:

Names.		Names.	
O. J. Rose	$5	Francis Adams	$5
J. S. Newhouse	5	Daniel O'Hara	5
Michael Evans	5	James [illegible]	5
*H. M. Chase	5	Charles Graham	5
*Frank Barrett	5	Wm. Goggin	5
Adam Baer	5	Joseph Kraemer	5
J. E. Winkleman	5	W. J. Shufeldt	10
Michael Sullivan	5	*A. Conrad	5
*Thos. Holt	5	*John Egan	5
*Edward Kehoe	5	J. Maguire	5
Richard Potts	5	M. McDermott	5
Otto Peltzer	5	* * * * *	5
Arnold Kroger	5		

Those not paid are marked with a star.

The row of stars stands for the name of a Republican who admits to have promised to contribute five dollars for the banner, but whose name was signed without his knowledge or consent.

The "5th Ward" mentioned in the body of the above document is the one in which so many and so outrageous frauds were perpetrated at the last municipal election, which fact is duly recited, perhaps in not so many words, and the banner offered as a bribe to the Ward which should at any future election excel the Copperheads of the 5th Ward in their fraudulent voting and ballot-stuffing endeavors.

Now from this precious document the exact position of the banner question can be determined. Mr. Rose has paid up his subscription honorably. There are several bright and shining lights in the Copperhead firmament who have not, for instance H. M. Chase, the candidate for Police Commissioner; Frank Barrett, a Clerk in the Comptroller's office; Thomas Holt, Edward Kehoe, A. Conrad, collector or distributor of sidewalk notices, and John Egan, a noisy, brawling, insignificant little Copperhead. These are in arrears to somebody for that banner, and it might not be considered an impertinent inquiry to ask why these gentlemen were not made party defendants to the suit instituted by Nelson. It must be confessed that Rose has paid his subscription as he agreed. He does wisely to refuse to shoulder Nelson and his Spread Eagle Banner.

Mr. Rose further says he is no Copperhead, and dont believe in the divine origin of the Invincible Club, and the infallibility of the Democratic Central Committee, and it is because of his heterodoxy in that regard, that this banner bill is sought to be saddled upon him. He claims to be an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Government, and in favor of putting down the rebellion by the use of any and all means niggers inclusive. He lays aside for the occasion all partisan thoughts and aspirations, and proposes to join hands with loyal men, whatever their former political status, to crush this rebellion. This is exactly the position the TRIBUNE occupies, and we can find room for Mr. Rose on our platform.

It is as well for the petty politicians of the Copperhead persuasion to understand that Mr. Rose will no longer give down to support treasonable organizations in this loyal city, and that the Invincible Club and the Knights of the Golden Circle must hereafter run their shops without aid from the Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

Nelson is the life and soul of the Invincible Club, in fact, with Little 'Fuller, Candidate-for-Police Commissioner-or-any-other-officer-in-the-gift-of-the-people-Chase, Pete Gleason and John Egan, he carries the keys of that organization in his breeches pocket. He is a noisy, brawling Copperhead agitator, and that, we imagine, is as little praise as we can bestow upon anybody.

The success of the Copperhead ticket at the last municipal election, was largely owing to the fact that Rose was a candidate, and to the exertions made by him and his friends to bring about that unfortunate result; and it is not just the fair thing for the Mayor and the other leading Copperheads to turn the cold shoulder towards Rose because he will not second them in their treasonable and disloyal designs.

THE "ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION."—We have received the following letters relating to the alleged misappropriation of monies by the firm of Chase & Cooley

EDITORS TRIBUNE—Since the appearance in your issue of the 5th inst., of the article headed "Alleged Misappropriations," &c., &c., it is but justice to Mr. Cooley to say that I am not aware that any of the money or the note for $100 charged in my affidavit to have been received by the late law firm of Chase & Cooley, from F. Becker, on collections in their hands in favor of I. Remmington & Sons, were actually received by Mr. Cooley individually, or that he had any personal knowledge until after the dissolution of his said firm, that such collections had been made by them. The whole transaction with said firm, so far as I was connected with it, was had with Chase, though Mr. Cooley as a member of the firm was of course responsible for the money collected, and hence he was made a party to the suit.

[Signed] W. TANNER.

This and the following letter effectually clear Mr. Cooley from anything like complicity with the affair. With regard to the following request of Mr. Chase, it may be stated that the TRIBUNE has already in its issue of Sunday morning acknowledged the presentation of the affidavits spoken of. They were too lengthy for publication in that issue, and it was understood that a synopsis was not then desired by the party presenting them:

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—My late partner, Mr. Cooley, is in no way implicated in the collection or retention of money or other things as narrated in the affidavit of Warren Tanner, published by you. Whatever transactions were had in that affair were had with me in person, and without his knowledge.

I think I have a right to ask from you a publication of a synopsis at least, of the affidavits which I shall file in my own behalf. Upon the proofs I shall rely for my own vindication, and if yourselves and the public will do me the justice to read my defence as shown by proofs I shall have but little to apprehend. H. M. CHASE.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The auction sale of paintings by Gilbert & Sampson, last evening, was largely attended, and prices were generally satisfactory. Some of the better pictures brought sums which may possibly be considered extravagant. One fact is developed by this sale, and that is, that pictures of merit find ready purchasers in Chicago, at remunerative prices. We subjoin the amount realized for a few of the better specimens:

No.		Artist	Price
No. 1,	Artist—	S. W. Griggs	$25.00
" 4,	"	S. L. Gerry	15.00
" 8,	"	G. F. Higgins	37.00
" 14,	"	A. T. Bricher	33.00
" 15,	"	E. A. Clark	39.00
" 17,	"	Deblois	18.00
" 20,	"	G. N. Cass	40.00
" 22,	"	J. W. A. Scott	47.00
" 26,	"	Sontag	245.00
" 30,	"	F. Roudel	36.00
" 37,	"	S. P. Hodgson	126.00
" 41,	"	Sontag	600.00
" 46,	"	T. T. Spear	46.00
" 50,	"	A. J. Bricher	70.00
" 53,	"	A. F. Tait	68.00
" 57,	"	J. Stuart	58.00
" 59,	"	Deblois	26.00
" 61,	"	S. W. Griggs	52.00
" 69,	"	Von Severdonk	68.00
" 70,	"	Von Severdonk	64.00
" 74½,	"	Hodgson	75.00
" 80,	"	Sontag	287.00
" 84,	"	S. L. Gerry	55.00
" 108,	"	J. A. Brown	41.00
" 107,	"	Bierstadt	110.00
" 109,	"	G. F. Higgins	80.00
" 119,	"	G. N. Cass	71.00
" 128,	"	B. Ruggles	75.00
" 135½,	"	Leslie	71.00
" 141,	"	Morviller	57.00

The sale will be continued this evening, when the remainder of the catalogue will be offered. Some of the rarest paintings in the collection remain unsold.

LOCAL MATTERS.

New Crop of Sugar and Molasses.—The opening up of the Mississippi and the capture of Vicksburg, and the consequent fall of Port Hudson, has accomplished this desirable result, that the staple of the lowlands of Louisiana south of Red river and bordering on the bayous and swamps for which that region is so remarkable, is beginning to seek a Northern market. The sugar and molasses of New Orleans will be welcomed by Northern merchants as they would welcome an old time acquaintance.

Amongst the first to secure an invoice of the new crop are Messrs. Earl & Hatcher, of Lafayette, Indiana, who to-day make the announcement in our columns. This is a subject which appeals directly to the pockets of dealers and there is little doubt they will give the advertisement attentive and profitable consideration.

McKindley, Ingraham & Co.—We desire to call attention to the co-partnership notice of Messrs. McKindley, Ingraham & Co., wholesale grocers, successors to the late firm of Jas. McKindley & Co. Messrs. Jas. McKindley and J. S. Ingraham of the old firm have associated with them Messrs. Horatius N. May and Jas. M. Gilchrist—the former long connected with the house as cashier, and the latter as salesman. This is one of our largest houses, having attained a high position by untiring energy and perseverance.

Washingtonian Home.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home, will be held at the "Home," No. 547 State street, on this Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Postponed.—The congregation worshipping at the Union Park Baptist Church, had appointed a social re-union at the house of the Pastor, Rev. James Dixon, D. D., for this (Thursday) evening. But it is now postponed on account of sickness in the family of the Pastor.

Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward.—The citizens of the Fifteenth Ward are requested to meet on Saturday evening next at the house of Charles Hanesler—No. 205 North Clark street, between Howard and Superior, to take measures for organizing for the coming city campaign. Good speakers—American and German will be on hand. The meeting will open promptly at 8 o'clock.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a Lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces Coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

☞ The following is from the Chicago *Museum*, of December 24th, 1864, concerning Dr. James, of St. James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., and now permanently located at No. 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.:

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.—The present war has been the cause of many wonderful changes, and has developed new and startling theories, as well as the abilities and capabilities of men who were before unknown. Those who were poor before, have suddenly found themselves rich, and many who were affluent have been reduced to poverty. Some who were prospering in business in the "Sunny South" have been compelled, by the fortunes of war, to change their residence and their business location. Among this latter class may be mentioned one well known in the South in connection with the science of Materia Medica, and who conducted and superintended one of the largest hospitals in the country, for diseases coming under his specialty, in one locality, in New Orleans. This gentleman is Dr. James, and his hospital was in one locality, in New Orleans, for thirteen years. The writer knows the Doctor well, having been a resident of New Orleans at the same time, and knows, also, his professional success and standing. Knowing him, then, most favorably, as a physician and a gentleman there, the writer takes pleasure in recommending him here, [in Chicago,] where he has taken up his residence for the future. We can not do better than commend the following, from the Indianapolis *Gazette* of April 7th, 1863.

DR. JAMES.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more readily because we know Dr. James, and have known him, more or less for the past twenty years. It is rather a delicate subject—the matter of Secret Diseases—to write about or speak of editorially, in a daily paper; and yet we see no reason why it should be more so than any other diseases to which the human family are subject—if properly considered.

We find that our most successful physicians are those who devote themselves to some one disease or class of diseases: as, for instance, to the treatment of consumption and diseases of the throat; or to the diseases of the rectum, as piles and fistula; or to cancers and carcanomatous affections; to cutaneous diseases and affections of the skin; to diseases of the eye and ear—as well as the Dentist to diseases of the teeth; and, finally, to what are called secret diseases, or diseases of the genial or sexual organs. All this is very proper. No one can, not in a lifetime can become a thorough and successful physician in the treatment of all diseases, and we would always rather recommend a friend who was afflicted with any serious complaint to a special practice physician, who confined himself wholly or mainly to the treatment of such diseases—just as we would, for instance, and as we have often done—recommend a person suffering from any of the secret diseases to Dr. James. We think him more likely to understand and be able to treat successfully the disease than a physician who attended to general practice and all kinds of diseases.

But as to Dr. James, we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years, and being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment and his success. We believe he may be regarded as standing among the foremost, if not at the head, of those devoted to the class of diseases, as to speedy and successful cures of the same. We knew him two years in New Orleans, when he was so regarded there, and, indeed, all through the Southern country. His hospital on Custom House street, for the treatment of secret diseases, was about as well known as Dr. Stone's hospital for that of general disease—and he seemed to be quite as popular, and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati, where he sometimes spent the summer—and we have always understood him to be most successful and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this, to be a man of unblemished character and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the General Government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

To persons, therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any of these diseases or have had such diseases or disability entailed upon them—we say, and can say it with confidence—go to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is at 86 Randolph street, Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance and be treated skillfully and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil, than to trust your case to unskilled hands, and suffer perhaps a life-time.

Dr. James, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, and contagious venereal diseases—cures them without resorting to mercury, *iodide potassii* or any poison, but a neutralizer, a positive cure for all blood humors or poisons. Organic weakness—such as nocturnal and diurnal emissions cured by an infallible method, causing much time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, speedily cured. Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, up stairs. Consultations confidential.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

Restoration of the Voice Eight Months After its Loss.

Dr. Ayer, McCormick's Building, has received the following:

"CHICAGO, February 22.

"Last September I placed my wife under the care of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, for disease of the Throat and Lungs. She had not since the April preceding been able to articulate a single word above a whisper, always in the softest whisper, ... never failed to produce a violent fit of coughing. She was greatly reduced in strength and flesh, and it was evident the disease was fast hastening to a fatal close. In less than two months' use of Dr. Ayer's remedies, her voice was fully restored, and she now has full control of it, her strength has rapidly increased, and she is more fleshy than she has been for the last five years, and is in good health. All these truly astonishing results I attribute solely to the effect of the skill and remedies of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer.

"HENRY PUFFER, Downer's Grove, Ill."

Where parties cannot call they may send for a list of questions and a little book on the subject, which will be sent free of charge. Consultation free. Those afflicted with Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should apply immediately. mch10-a363-3t

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this, we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Feb22-r?-1m-Stew.Tu-Th&Sat

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails,—Instantly and effectually cured, without cutting, pain, or bleeding. Dr. Kendall, No. 40 Prescott House, South Clark street, corner of Van Buren. Office hours from 1 till 7 p. m. mch8-A-343-3t

Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—117 South Clark street, Chicago. Patients received by Dr. J. B. Walker from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 daily. mh8-a112-3t

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph st. Box 3563. fe25-a375-1m

Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and Clinic Institute, 151 South Clark street, Dr. Everson, specialist for diseases of the Eye, Ear, ... Catarrh and all chronic diseases. ...

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:15 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Detroit Express	7:40 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Detroit Express	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:45 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
†Evening Express	5:40 p.m.	*1:30 a.m.
†*Night Express	10:00 p.m.	‡10:30 p.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
†Evening Express	5:40 p.m.	*10:00 a.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—UNION DEPOT, WEST SIDE, NEAR MADISON STREET BRIDGE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	7.50 a.m.
*Urbanna Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	Sat'days only.
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1.45 p.m.
Hyde Park Train	5:25 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodat'n.	5:00 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
*Day Express	6:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
†Night Express	10:10 p.m.	*10:30 p.m.
†Cin. & Louisville Express	9:10 p.m.	8:35 a.m.
No trains leave on Saturday evening, and no trains arrive on Sunday evening.		

CONNECTING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.			
Leave Pittsb'g.	3:00 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g.	1:00 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Phila.	5:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
" N. York via Allent'n	....	....	1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Phila.	10:00 p.m.	12:00m.	2:45 p.m.
" Baltim'e	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'n	9:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:20 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
†Fulton Passenger	11:40 p.m.	4:10 a.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p.m.	†1:30 a.m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail passenger	8:30 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
Night passenger	9:30 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4.00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	8:15 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p.m.	11:35 a.m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Day Express	1:00 p.m.	12:35 p.m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p.m.	8:10 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on De Puyster street, between Van Buren and Harrison. The Lot is 25x124 feet. Price $1,600, cash. Inquire of J. P. HARRIS, 25 De Puyster st. mh10-a372-3t

FOR SALE—A Farm 265 acres with fine improvements—25 acres timber, five miles from a coal mine, with nice dwelling house, outhouses, &c., fifty-two miles from Chicago, on R. I. Railroad, in Grundy county, Ill. Price $8,000. Inquire of J. H. REES, 88 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Champaign county, Ill., 320 acres, half timber, part in good cultivation—very valuable for a stock farm. Will sell low, or exchange for Chicago property. H. T. HELM, 130 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Houses, Lots and Land. One house and lot west of Union Park; 1 house and lot on Price Place; 25 fine building lots on Peoria and Green sts; 25 building lots in block 21; also, 11 brick stores on Lake street; also, 2 five-story marble front brick stores on Lake-st; 1 house and lot on Taylor street; a farm of 160 acres, all under fence, 40 in timber; also, 480 acres No. 1 land 3 miles from the city—a great bargain; 1 lot on Washington, 20x160; also, 17 twenty acre blocks five miles west of the city, soil 3 inches deep of black loam—very fine for vegetable gardens or country residences; a Nursery of ornamental shade trees for sale—6,000 ... Call at 104 Randolph st., Room No. 9, (3d story.)

FOR SALE—One of the most valuable, pleasant and desirable locations in Champaign City, Ill. The House is new, 24x32, two stories, well finished, with basement and cellar under the whole house; thirteen rooms, with twelve pantries, halls, closets and cupboards, all good size. Large cistern and best well of water in the city. Good stable. Lot full size, good assortment of fruit trees, ornamental and shrubbery. Substantially built, with taste and convenience. Inquire of WILLIAM NASH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a first-class frame dwelling house and lot, situate 155 South Jefferson street. The lot is 24 feet front by 105 feet deep to an alley. House contains modern improvements and there is a good barn and cistern on the premises. Lot No. 1 in Block 8, in the Original Town of Chicago, being 80 feet front on the river and immediately west of Munger & Armour's Elevator. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, Room No. 1, Marine Bank Building.

FOR SALE—My house and lot on Prairie avenue, three doors south of Old (or Eighteenth) street. This is one of the most desirable localities in the city for a residence. For particulars address Post Office Box 1845, or call at 209 So. Water street, Room No. 3, up stairs. J. JONES, Jr.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner Harrison and State streets, 80 by 100 feet. For particulars enquire at 329 Wabash avenue. M. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A farm of 160 acres, seven miles from Chicago, 1½ miles from railroad station, all under cultivation—will be sold part in time and part in other property. This is a great bargain for those wanting farms. Also a large amount of ... property for sale for cash and time, and ... lots and dwelling property will be exchanged in part for other property. N. B.—Money loaned on mortgage securities. SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room No. 7 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—Waukegan residence—A large and solidly built brick house, standing upon seven lots in this pleasant and fashionable suburb and in full view of the lake. The grounds are well fenced and handsomely planted with shrubbery and shade trees, as well as with a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing. For a plan of the house and grounds and for terms apply to Mr. L. S. HARTZELL, Waukegan, or to Thos. B. Bryan, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on Sampson street. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—A first class residence on Wabash avenue, cheap. Brick house, three stories and basement, modern style, &c.; large lot, full depth. For particulars inquire at the Bryan House, Room 58, for a few days.

FOR SALE—Residence on West side. House and Lot 411 West Monroe street, between Throop and Rucker. Lot 40 by 126; house two stories, with water, gas, marble mantles, &c. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Cottage of six rooms, almost new. Barn for two horses, good well and cistern; lot 72 by 126; situated on the corner of West Lake and Western avenue, 120 feet from the horse railroad. Possession given on the first day of May. For particulars apply to PETER KELLER, 75 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Desirable dwelling for sale on West Monroe street, for cash, if applied for at once. A first-class frame building, with lease of lot, having eight years to run; house 25 feet by 50 with wing; lot 50 feet by 1?8; containing ten rooms, with water and gas; house built in the most substantial manner. Address "A P," Post Office Box 3091.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain if applied for soon, a two-story brick house of nine rooms and lot 40 by 160 feet, on Wabash avenue, near Ringgold; two brick houses and lots on Harrison street, near Halsted; two new houses and lots on Warren street, near Lincoln. Also a number of houses and lots, building lots, river lots, farms and Illinois lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 447 Wabash avenue, near Peck Court. The House has thirteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. The Lot is 25 feet front by 167 feet deep, to a 30 feet alley in the rear. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years, at eight per cent if desired. Apply to C. B. HOSMER, No. 106 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—30,000 acres of well selected Pine Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, with a steam mills capable of cutting thirty thousand per day. Also good sites for other steam or water mill, at Thunder Bay, on Lake Huron. Persons wishing to engage in the business will find this the most favorable, with a superior quality of timber, and good facilities for shipping. Address GEO. N. FLETCHER, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Farming Lands for sale, 35 miles from Chicago, in the township of Peotone, Will county, from one to two miles from Peotone Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad. These lands were selected at an early day, and are some of the very best lands in the State—convenient to market and schools, and surrounded by an intelligent and thriving class of farmers. These lands may be sold in quantities as follows: 80, 120, 160, 240, 320 acres. Terms of payment easy. For particulars inquire of MILTON SMITH, Peotone; D. C. SCRANTON, Chicago, or M. S. DEAN, Marshall, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Lots west of Union Park.
... feet on Madison street, east of Paulina.
... feet on Madison, corner of Paulina.
... feet on Warren, corner of Paulina.
... feet on Warren, between Wood and Lincoln.
... feet on Lake, between Wood and Lincoln.
... feet on Warren, between Lincoln and Robey.
100 feet on Washington, between Robey and Hoyne.
... feet on Madison street, between Hoyne and Leavitt.
... feet on Park avenue, between Hoyne and Leavitt.
... feet on Warren, between Oakley and Leavitt.
... feet on Washington, between Oakley and Western avenue. Apply to GEO. W. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A desirable residence. The Frame Dwelling, 331 Wabash avenue. House in good repair. Lot 24 feet front by 150 deep. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, 47 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Brick House and Lot corner Wolcott and Indiana streets—lot 118½ x 100. River Lot near Pittsburgh Railroad Bridge, on South Branch. A number of Lots on the North and West Sides. P. GEDDES, Office No. 3, over 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Lots. Good Building and Residence Lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, on Chicago avenue, Indiana, Hubbard and Noble streets, at from $300 to $1,000, on long or short time. Apply to J. BICKERDIKE, Burnham & Martin's office, 45 East Randolph street.

FOR SALE—250,000 feet of common Boards, with a general assortment of common Lumber. For particulars address P. O. Box 3670, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—28 Lots on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street—one-third cash, balance on long time. A first-class residence on Wabash avenue, near Monroe street, with the lot or without. Lot on Monroe street, near Wells. Lot on Clark-st. between Harrison and Polk—very cheap. A fine Lot on the southwest corner of Randolph and Ann streets, suitable for a block of stores. Part of Lot 3 in Block 21, in Ogden's Addition. East half of Lot 3 in block 12, (original town,) 75 feet front on Fulton by 75 feet on Clinton street. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, 128 Randolph st. Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—First class Residence—A Brick House on Pearson street, North side, containing ten rooms, with closets and a basement; with gas, hot and cold water, bath room and all modern improvements. Also a frame House, with good stable, in an excellent location, on Wabash avenue, with the lot having eighty-eight feet front, or the lot can be divided. For further information address Box 479, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property.
300 feet (or less if desired) on Bushe?, corner of Adams street.
300 feet (south front) on Washington street, near Reuben street.
100 feet (north front) on West Lake street, near Robey.
... feet on Walnut street, near Robey.
... feet on Park avenue, near Robey street.
For sale cheap. Terms third or half cash; balance on long credit, at 7 per cent. JAS. L. REYNOLDS, Office Bryan Hall.

Wanted.

WANTED—Agents wanted, to sell Davis' Map of Idaho and Guide to the Gold Regions. ... Address JOHN E. WALSH, P. O. Box 4408, Chicago.

WANTED—Board and a nicely furnished room wanted by a single gentleman, on the West Side. Private family preferred. Address "E W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Board in a private family, by a gentleman of elegant manners, who has had the advantage of the very best society in the British Provinces. One containing a young lady of superior merits preferred. ... Address NOVA SCOTIA, Tribune office.

WANTED—Three first-class Dry Goods Salesmen. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 180 Lake street.

WANTED—To rent a Boarding House. Address Post Office Box 3241, with terms, location, &c.

WANTED—Occupants for an unfurnished front room on the West Side, suitable for a gentleman and wife, together with board. Inquire at 88 West Washington street.

WANTED—A gentleman declining housekeeping wishes board for himself and wife in a private family where his furniture could be used. Any person desiring such and a prompt paying tenant will please address, with references, "WILLIAM," Tribune office.

WANTED—Merchant Tailors and Cutters in the country can have GRANGER'S New York System of Cutting Expressed to them, learning from Diagrams same as personal instruction. PATTERN'S SPRING STYLES FOR SALE, and cut to measure. (Send for circular of prices free of charge.) 87 Market street, between Randolph and Lake, Bremner's Merchant Tailoring Establishment, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, a small furnished House, or part of a large one. Must have all modern improvements. Rent paid in advance. Address "H D," Post Office Drawer 6081.

WANTED—100 active, energetic Agents wanted to sell Bryant's History of the Great Massacre in Minnesota in the summer of 1862. The best work for Agents ever published. None but first-class men need apply. Address, with stamp for circulars, O. C. GIBBS, Post Office Drawer 6082.

WANTED—To Lease. The advertiser wishes to lease a lot in the West Division—30 to 50 feet front. Must be near the horse cars, and have gas and water on the street. Parties having such property to lease will please answer, stating location, time and terms. P. O. Box 788.

WANTED—A young man to act as Assistant Porter at 181 Randolph street.

WANTED—A large first-class Dwelling House by a private family, furnished or unfurnished, or the furniture to be purchased. Apply to WILLIAM F. WHITEHOUSE, Room No. 6, Portland Block.

WANTED.—An experienced Teacher, well educated, desires a situation as Governess in some pleasant family. Best of reference given and required. Can teach Music and Languages. Please address, for two months, MISS ANNIE E. SHELDON, Madison, Wisconsin.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or would do general housework in a small family. The best of city reference if required. South Side preferred. Address "M D M," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—Chicago Post Office. During the first year of the present Administration the Clerks of this Institution were paid fair living salaries in Gold. Since the advent of Greenbacks they have received the same nominal amount in them, until a few months since, when an addition of 15 per cent was made to the appropriation for clerk hire. In the last two years the cost of living has increased full 100 per cent, so that those clerks who have families find it next to impossible to meet the expenses of the most frugal living. With the certain prospect of a still further rise in rents and other expenses, which our present salaries are inadequate to meet, several clerks in the Distributing Department, of good business abilities and every way reliable, desire situations as clerks in Commercial Houses or in Commissary or Quartermaster's Department of the Army, where they may receive suitable remuneration for their services. First-class references will be furnished. Address "D," P. O. Box 1368.

WANTED—Two young men, aged 22 and 24 years, desire to correspond with a few intelligent ... young ladies. Object: Love and its consequences. Our term of three years service expires in May next, and this correspondence is designed to aid us in selecting partners when we return to civil life. Please send photographs and receive ours in return. ... Address "Lt. J E and H L," 13th Ill. Infty, 1st Brig., 1st Div., 15th A. C., Woodville, Ala.

WANTED—A Teacher. By the 4th of April a Female Teacher is wanted, competent to instruct in higher English and Latin. Must be of prepossessing appearance and well fitted to assist in the charge of young ladies. Salary for the present, $350. Address, with recommendations, &c., "PRINCIPAL," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—To sell or exchange for other property, either real or personal, four lots in the Town of Bement, Piatt County, Illinois. Address E. T. HUTSON, Post Office Box 1375, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced bookkeeper, capable of taking the entire charge of the books of a Jobbing House. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Post Office Box 3043, stating salary expected and references.

WANTED—Immediately, a situation in a store or merchant's establishment where part or whole of the work required would be writing. Can act as assistant bookkeeper. Character unimpeachable. Salary very moderate. Address "C C," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in some pleasant private family in the vicinity of Evanston or Hyde Park. Address "H L," Drawer 6025.

WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation in a commission or wholesale house. Can write a fair hand and has been in the railroad business. Good references can be given if required. Address "E C," Post Office Box 3497.

WANTED—A House in a good neighborhood, convenient for one large or two small families. Rent moderate. Address "R," Post Office 1763, or call at 15 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A competent seamstress and waiting maid. German or French preferred—must be Protestant. One who thoroughly understands her business and suits can procure a pleasant home and good wages. Apply, with reference, to "E," Box 462, Post Office.

WANTED—A Coachman who thoroughly understands his business and has good references. None other need apply to F. P. SHERMAN, office 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Two good, steady Bakers to go to Denver, C. T. For particulars call at the New England Bakery, 49 Madison street, corner of Clinton.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Book-Keeper, Assistant, Entry or Shipping Clerk, or in any other capacity wherein he can make himself generally useful. Address "E F S," Box 3387, Post Office.

WANTED.—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A Furnished House with modern improvements, by a family of four—no children. Address Post Office Box 3657, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A man to work a farm. Address Post Office Box 157, or apply at 111 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Two first-class Salesmen, to travel for a Wholesale Grocery House. A liberal salary will be paid. Address "A B," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Salesman of extensive acquaintance and of good business capacity in a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House. None other need apply, at 24 Lake street, (up-stairs.) Hours 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.

WANTED.—To Lumbermen. I want a situation as Book-Keeper in a Lumber Office. Has been in the trade. Have not kept books for eight years past and can give no references, but would like an interview with parties wanting a Book-Keeper. Address P. O. Box 3680, Chicago.

WANTED—After May 1st, part of first floor and basement, with office room, on South Water street, between Lasalle and State. Address "C W B," Post Office Box 1384.

WANTED—$1,000. A young man with the above amount of cash, wishes to form a partnership with some good Retail Grocery or Hardware business that is established. Best of references given. Address "H," Post Office Box 214.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West, to sell the fastest-selling work of the age. No history of the Rebellion, nor anything else, ever had half the sale of this work, and nothing at all like it ever issued before. Agents clear from $75 to $150 per month. Exclusive territory given. Address, with stamp, COLGEN & SAMMONS, P. O. Box 3669, Chicago.

WANTED—Furniture. Parties desiring to sell their Furniture without the trouble of moving will hear of a customer by addressing a note to Box 1239, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To sell or rent immediately, on reasonable terms, the Steam-power Merchant Flouring Mill, situated at the Steamboat Landing, and near the Depot of the M. and P. Railway in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. For particulars, inquire of E. W. PELTON, at the Mondell House, Prairie du Chien.

WANTED—To exchange 80 acres of fine prairie land, near the Capitol of Iowa for improved or second-hand Furniture. JAMES A. DICKINSON, Real Estate Agent, Room 11, 83 Washington street.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell "Mitchell's New General Atlas"—the best for family use ever published—and "Stebbins' Eighty Years Progress of the United States," from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion. ... Address J. R. WHIDDEN, No. 2 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2294.

WANTED—Civil Engineer. A young man desires a situation April 1st, as Assistant in some Engineering operation. Field work, office work or general construction. Can give best of recommendations as to knowledge and ability. Address M. M. SKIFF, Union College, Schenectady, New York.

WANTED—Energetic young men in every State, County, City and Town in the land, to sell Dr. Chase's RECIPE ..., an article needed in every family. Good sales. Men can make from $75 to $150 per month and their expenses. For particulars, address, with stamp, P. O. Box 4423, Chicago, Ill., or call at 98 South Clark st.

WANTED—Employment by a young man as Salesman in a retail store, or Porter in a wholesale house. The best of references given. Will make liberal terms for permanent employment. Address "J M," Chicago Post-office.

WANTED—And no humbug. I can tell any person, male or female, how they can make One Thousand Dollars per year, and how I made Three Thousand, in a little over two years, in two Eastern cities, with very little expense. ... Full particulars sent for 25 cents to any person who may apply. All letters promptly answered. Address EDWARD E. BURDICK, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 500 Carpenters. Wages $60 per month. ... Also, 1,500 Laborers and Teamsters. Wages $30 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis, Mo. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 121 South Water street, Chicago. JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Immediately, a first-rate ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, to whom steady employment will be given. Address, with terms and references, JAMES K. WILSON, Architect, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great Natural Weather Indicator. Though only just introduced, hundreds attest to its accuracy in foretelling changes of the weather from dry to wet and vice versa. ... Send stamp for circular and particulars to Post Office Box 3489. HALL & FISK, No. 10 Portland Block, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—10 good dining-room Girls, to work in the southern part of the State. Good wages will be given, and none but good and experienced girls need apply. Call at 189 Dearborn street, at Mrs. BALKAM'S Intelligence Office, opposite Post Office. Also, a first-rate Protestant girl would like a good situation on the North Side. Apply as above.

WANTED—A situation in a Produce Commission Store, as Salesman, with a reasonable salary, by a man acquainted with the business. I am acquainted on all the railroad lines, and would not object to traveling a part of the time. Address BUSINESS MAN, Tribune office, this week.

WANTED—By a married man that has had four years' experience as Book-keeper in this city in Grocery and Commission House, a situation as Bookkeeper, Salesman, General Clerk, or any business that will pay a living salary for man and wife, either in city or country. City reference given. J. LEWIS, P. O. Box 3836.

WANTED—An opportunity to invest from $2,000 to $10,000 in some good paying business in this city, where I can use my services as Bookkeeper or otherwise. Will buy out an entire business, or form a copartnership if desirable. Address Post Office Box 3594.

WANTED—Immediately. Two good Woodworkers to work on gearings and jobbing, at Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. HENRY WILLETS.

WANTED—Persons with a small capital to take hold of one of the best inventions of the age. By an investment of $25 to $300, from $200 to $400 can be made monthly. Call at 181 State st. or address Post Office Box 3039, Chicago.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township, without hindrance to other pursuits, for which one hundred dollars a year will be paid. Call personally at the office in the BASEMENT, No. 161 Dearborn street, opposite Post Office, or if you write for information send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 6227, Chicago, Ill., and if your Township is taken your ... cents will be sent back to you.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, up-stairs, 151 Clark street, or send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 3642, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.—Board and two unfurnished rooms wanted for a gentleman and his wife, with a private family. North Side preferred. References exchanged. Address "W D," Box 3580.

WANTED—Two good Machinists. F. W. KRAUSE, West Washington street between Canal street and the river.

WANTED—A situation by a young married man, of strictly temperate, sober business habits, as a good Book-Keeper, Accountant or Salesman, and thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale Dry Goods, Grocery or Commission business, with a fair share of experience, tact and energy, in any kind of business. Would take a situation in this city or any neighboring town, at a fair remuneration for his services. The most respectable city references as to character and competency. Address, for three days, "J S," Box 4541, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange two eligible building lots, situated in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, (title perfect) for a good piano, horse, buggy and harness. Address P. O. Box 36, Chicago.

WANTED—A Boot Finisher to take the job of fifty cases per week. Also, a Cutter to work on backs. Apply to A. & B. CHAPIN, 38 Lake street.

WANTED—Between now and the first of May, board on the South or West Sides, for a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnished room with bedroom adjoining desired, in a family where the comforts of a home may be had. The best of references given and required. Address P. O. Drawer 6226.

WANTED—To rent, a small pleasant Cottage house—West side preferred. Any one having such a house to rent can hear of a careful and prompt paying tenant by addressing P. O. Drawer 6317.

WANTED—By a German young man, a situation as Porter in a store or in some private family, or to take care of a team. Can give the best city references. Address "N S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a house with ten or twelve rooms, suitable for a boarding house. The South Side preferred. Will exchange a small house for a larger one. Possession wanted immediately or before the 1st of May. Address "R W," at Tribune office.

WANTED—Agents, at from $25 to $100 per month, and expenses paid, to sell the IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. We are now offering the greatest inducements ever offered to Agents, by which many are making $150 per month. ... Address M. THOMAS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Postoffice Drawer 6070, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two housekeepers to go into the country. Each must be capable of taking full charge, also must furnish good references. Direct "S. H. S.," Chicago Postoffice.

WANTED—A House. I want to rent from the 1st of May, a convenient and comfortable house—either on the North or South Side—within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. T. B. CARTER, Box 3237, Post Office.

WANTED—A Local Agent in every town, and energetic Agents (male and female) in all parts of the country, to sell our newest and best selling articles of ... Lamps. Saves one-fourth, and is just the thing desired. Money refunded if satisfaction is not given. Address, with stamp for circulars and terms, RICE & CO., Manufacturers, Custom House Place, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A situation, as Assistant Book-Keeper or Shipping Clerk in either a hardware, grocery or commission house, by a young man who has a Mercantile College Diploma, and has had six months experience in this city. References, present employers and others. Address "F P S," Tribune office, stating where an interview can be obtained.

WANTED—A Dental Student. Must be of good morals, and with no bad habits. A young man, eighteen or twenty years of age, whose parents reside in the city, preferred. Address P. O. Box 1906.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A very nice Top Buggy, nearly new, at McFarlain's, corner of State and Van Buren streets. For particulars, inquire at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets, up stairs.

FOR SALE—50 bbls. Raw Linseed Oil, 50 bbls. Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by BOWMAN, WOOD & CO., No. 2 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Saloon and Fixtures, containing five nice rooms up stairs, suitable for a small family, with Furniture, on reasonable terms. Address, for a few days, "J C," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a good paying Grocery & Provision Business in a very good location, for cash only. Apply for particulars to HAMMLIN MOELLER & CO., No. 210 South Water street for 5 days.

FOR SALE—One good second hand 25-horse boiler and one new 15-horse engine. Also one new portable circular saw-mill. F. W. KRAUSE, West Washington street, between Canal street and the river.

FOR SALE—A Planer and Matcher, built by J. A. Fay & Co. in 1862, with all their late improvements attached, and in first-rate order, having been used about eight months. The machine has a heavy iron frame, and is well adapted to both soft and hard timber. ... The capacity of the machine is from 2000 to 2500 running feet per hour. Price $800. Address MEYER & BROTHER, Fon du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—Hardware and Agricultural Store at Iowa City, Iowa. The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of Hardware, &c., with a view of removing from the place. The store is well located and doing a good cash business. A rare opportunity is presented for any one desiring an established business and cash trade. Address F. S. MESEBOLE, Iowa City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A Steam Mill, eighty miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, three runs of 3½ feet stones, with machinery for merchant and custom work, two engines, nine inch bore, two flue boilers, 24 feet long, all in good running order. Will sell the mill and building together, or the machinery alone. For particulars address W. F. BOYD, No. 29 Market street. P. O. Drawer 5911.

FOR SALE—A small engine, new and in best order, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 4 Lemmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. A lot on North Wells street, 30 feet front, with cottage house, will be sold low for cash or exchanged for a medium sized dwelling house and lot in the North Division, in the vicinity of Chicago avenue and east of Wells street. Address "H," Post Office Box 3767.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, good will and lease of the best custom boot and shoe store in Chicago. Will sell with or without stock of boots and shoes. Address or apply to PETER KELLER, 75 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—One of the best stand for a Wheelwright in the West, located in the village of Cherry Valley, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 8 miles west of Rockford. Said property consists of shop, 20x36 feet, two stories high, with paint loft, blacksmith shop, two forges, good house, ... all nearly new and in good condition. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. CLARK, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. Two superior Engines of 10 horse power each, with boilers of full capacity for the engines, complete, cut off, &c., for sale at a bargain. These engines are superior machines and the boilers are of first-class material and workmanship. Apply personally or by letter to E. F. ... & CO., southwest corner of State and South Water streets.

FOR SALE—A fine Residence in the city of Kenosha, is in excellent repair throughout, has all the modern improvements, with a large garden and a great variety of fruits. ... For particulars, apply to F. D. ..., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—To close consignment, 20,000 Connecticut Seed Cigars, 15,000 Seed Yara, 10,000 Seed Havanas, 10,000 York State—... at extremely low prices and in lots to suit purchasers. Call at southwest corner Van Buren-st. and Fourth-ave.

FOR SALE—By John Burnap, seventy-five good Work Horses, on South State street, opposite the Ulich House.

FOR SALE—1,500 good Cedar Posts. Apply at the wood-yard of R. H. CLARKE, foot of Carpenter and West Grove streets, on the North Branch.

FOR SALE—After April 1st, two Portable Engines, each 12-horse power ... complete, and in good running order. Can be seen in operation at Bridge Yard, corner Twelfth and State streets. For particulars apply to J. C. RICHARDS, 14 Washington street, or address Post Office Box 1443, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Board and unfurnished rooms wanted for two gentlemen and their wives in the vicinity of Union Park. References given and required. Address Postoffice box 4577.

BOARDING—A single gentleman wishes to obtain board on the South Side, within a convenient distance of the Court House. References exchanged. Address, giving location, P. O. Box 4520.

BOARDING.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, for gentlemen; with or without board, at 386 Ohio street. References exchanged.

Lost.

LOST—Wednesday forenoon, between the Rolling Mill on the North Branch and the North Chicago Horse Railroad Office, a blank Mail. Any one returning it at the North Chicago Railway Office will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A lady's box and glass ... will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 11? ... avenue.

Amusements.

MISS FREDERICA MAGNUSSON'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1864. Assisted by LYMAN W. WHEELER, Tenor of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society; Mr. RYDER, Basso Profundo, and Herr LOUIS STAAB, the eminent Pianist.

Programme. PART I.
1—Piano Solo, L. STAAB.
2—Basso Aria, "Possente Nume," Mr. RYDER.
3—Tenor Solo, ... From Verdi's ..., Mr. WHEELER.
4—Scena and Preghiera, from La Favorita, Miss MAGNUSSON.
5—Piano Solo, L. STAAB.
6—Terzetto, Miss MAGNUSSON, WHEELER and RYDER.
PART II.
1—"Deh Mon Volce," (by particular request) Miss MAGNUSSON.
2—Bass Solo, "The Exile," Mr. RYDER.
3—English Ballad, Mr. WHEELER.
4—Piano Solo, L. STAAB.
5—Ballad, Miss MAGNUSSON.
6—Trio, "On each living soul awaits," from the Creation, Miss MAGNUSSON, WHEELER and RYDER.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra, to be had at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager, J. H. McVicker. THURSDAY NIGHT, two excellent pieces—A ... DRAMA and a FAIRY SPECTACLE, with ... scenery, &c. The performance will commence with the new and successful Drama of THE FORSAKEN BRIDE. ... To conclude with the grand Eastern Spectacle Drama of THE 40 THIEVES. Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. H. WARREN. Saturday afternoon, GRAND MATINEE. ... can be procured during the week.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor. T. L. FITCH, Stage Manager. IMMENSE ATTRACTION. MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, DICK SANDS, CHARLIE GARDNER AND M'LLE LIZZETTA, Have been re-engaged, and will appear THURSDAY EVENING, March 10th. SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquette ... Private Boxes ... Single Seats in Private Boxes ...

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. First week of the great Phenomena, the Madagascar Family, From Barnum's Museum. ... The Little People—King and Queen of Fairies. 300,000 Curiosities on Exhibition. Fifth week of THE INVISIBLE LADY ... Hours of exhibition, daily (Sunday excepted) from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to all the Rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. ... A. D. BRADLEY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. IMMENSE ATTRACTION. UNRIVALLED PROGRAMME. ... Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon, March 12th, for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. ... Admission 25 cents. ... EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. Every evening. ROBINSON, the Champion, will appear for the first time in the world in ... Equestrianism on the Back of a Trotting Horse. ... appearance of SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY, The Wonderful Gymnasts. 25 Acts, 25 Performers. ... Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. AUCTION. New and Second-Hand Furniture, On SATURDAY, March 12th, at 9½ a. m. at Butters' AUCTION ROOMS, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. ONE FINE BILLIARD TABLE, with marble bed ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, March 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, March 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 104, 105 & 107 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most spacious Salesrooms, and the best adapted for the display of all kinds of Merchandise in the West. ... Regular sale of household goods every Saturday. Sales of Dry Goods Boots and Shoes, &c., every week. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of Merchandise.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, ... CLOTHING—Consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests; all wool and Union Broadcloth, and Cassimere. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—Consisting of all wool and Union Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets. LASTING AND ELASTICS—Lasting and Elastic Shoes. HOOP SKIRTS—30 doz. Hoop Skirts, ass'd. DRY GOODS—Consisting of Sheeting, Shirting, ... Dress Goods, Toweling, Crash, Yankee Notions, &c., &c. BOOTS AND SHOES—For Men's, Boys' ... and Children's wear. At Butters' Auction Rooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—... the first of May, the ... by the Bank of Montreal ... with all the necessary ... to be raised to grade ... Can be divided ... with two vaults in the ...

TO RENT—A ... in Keokuk, Iowa, ... unfurnished ... of H. SCOTT HOWELL, Keokuk.

TO RENT—One large ... suitable for two gentlemen ... at 162 Wabash avenue. ...

TO RENT—Without board, ... or three unfurnished rooms on Wabash ... "A C," Box 1...

FOR RENT—Two stores on W... street, under the Briggs House ... Apply to Dr. Gibbs, No. 5 Court House.

TO RENT—A pleasant front r... to rent, with board, at 39 Adams street ... between Clark and State streets. References ...

TO RENT—A new and b... residence at Union Park. Possession ... immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 15 ... Clark street.

TO RENT—The suit of r... formerly occupied by Sammons, McCagg & ... over the Mechanics' Bank ... Building. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE ... of Sammons & Forsythe, Room No. 1 ...

TO RENT—A three-story B... House, with Furniture. ... complete. Possession given about April 1st ... Inquire at 178 West Adams st.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS A... CONSUMPTION. The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF ... TIME, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. ... REED, CUTLER & CO. ... Boston. Sold in Chicago by ...

STOLEN—From the stable ... Hiram Kennicott, near Dunton ... night of the 8th and 9th inst. ... will be paid for her return, or any ... to her recovery.

NOTICE.—At an adjourned ... of the Laboring Men's Union ... was resolved to extend an invitation ... of Chicago to attend a ... FRIDAY evening, March 11th, at 8 o'clock ... of importance is to be considered. ... the Laboring Men of Chicago ...

FOR SALE.—Great ... acres of Land ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ... TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY ... No. 51 Clark Street.

... Chicago Tribune. THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

MILITARY SITUATION. ...

AMUSEMENTS.
MISS FREDERICA MAGNUSSON'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.
Programme. PART I. PART II.
McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. THE FORSAKEN BRIDE. THE 40 THIEVES.
VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. IMMENSE ATTRACTION. MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, DICK SANDS, CHARLIE GARDNER AND M'LLE LIZZETTA. SCALE OF PRICES.
COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. Madagascar Family.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY.
Auction Sales.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. New and Second-Hand Furniture.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.
TO RENT.— TO RENT—A ... TO RENT—One large ... TO RENT—Without board ... FOR RENT—Two stores on W... TO RENT—A pleasant front ... TO RENT—A new and beautiful ... TO RENT—The suit of ... TO RENT—A three-story ...
FOR COUGHS, COLDS ...
STOLEN—From the stable ...
NOTICE.—At an adjourned ...
FOR SALE.—Great ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

...ilitary plan begins slowly to develop ...d as usual, at a certain point in the ...g, the sense of danger begins to ...r hope, and the feeling of confi... ...stacle with and be swallowed by ...ger feeling of concern. With a ...y irons in the fire some of them are ...et a trifle too hot.

...e holds the central position. His ...s been for a time reported at Sel... ...w we begin to hear that he is still ...Meridian and the Tombigbee River, ...e is partially fortified. Of course, ...ance is for any cause arrested, either ...tly or temporarily, he has fortified; ...man is too good a soldier to expose ...lessly. But there is evidently no ...this distance for such apprehensions ...ing him as are telegraphed to the ...k World. He is strong enough for ...s known to be in his vicinity; and ...port is correct that Logan has joined ...a cavalry force, he is in a condition ...care of himself. Even should he ...prudent to retreat, there is no known ...y he cannot, as easily as he advanced, ...y if he has not yet crossed the ...ee.

...at Selma, then it is plain that he ...t to be looked after; and our suppo... that looking after him is just what Grant is and has been doing ...teen days past. He will need ...pported. How? Possibly in two ...ertainly in one. He may need rein...nts. He will certain need provisions ...plies. There are three supposable ...reinforcing him. One, and the most ...is by the same route of his advance ...ksburg. A force might, or might ...to him, down the Mobile & Ohio ... Smith and Grierson failed in that ..., by having too small a command. ...uble their force they would have ...rough. But it is by no means essen... ...ach him in that direction; and Smith ...erson probably served a purpose as ...if they had accomplished all they es... They kept a force larger than their ...m joining Polk. As to getting sup... Sherman down that road, as the telegram talks of, it is all bosh. ...never rested on that road, nor has it ...in our possession.

...ay also be reinforced by Grant, direct ...attanooga—only supposing Thomas ...Johnston out of the way, at Dalton ...s. But this supposes fighting, or ...ing, and we seem likely to know ...the order of the day, pretty soon. ...e real significance of Sherman's ad... ...the Alabama River is involved in his ...from a third direction. Farragut, we ...to be thumping away at Mobile. We ...hing of him since the report that he ...issed from Grant's Pass; and which ...e been a repulse, but is much more ...mere examination of his, and which ...may not be more seriously repeated ...In some way or other, he is bound, if ..., to go into the Alabama River, and ...ere with a few vessels, he will find ...m, unless prevented by obstacles above ... With his success, or with that of ...at Dalton, Sherman is secure between ...

...e may need supplies before the ques... ...ettled either by Farragut or Thomas. ...are two ways of his getting them. ...by the route from Vicksburg, and ...from the country in which he oper... How far he may depend on the coun... ...hinge upon two things; first, on the ...ance which reigns in that region. We ...een hearing that Central and Southern ... was the land of plenty for the Con... ...y. As the war has not before visited ...gion, we may believe this to be in a ...e true. Then the question is as to his ...h and ability to put the country under ...o himself. How far can the rebels ...trate troops upon him, to hem him in ...s him? This will depend upon the ...to which they are kept alarmed and ...y activity in our armies elsewhere. ...relevant to this question, we may say ...e Florida Expedition, under Gillmore, ...ave been unsuccessful; but if it has ...force a good deal larger than his own ...ed, and away from Sherman, it may ...swered a good purpose after all. The ...s true of that of Smith and Grierson. ...have activity in East Tennessee— ...id chases Longstreet. Our forces ...upon Tunnel Hill, and impinge hard ...Dalton. Of course, Johnston can afford ...p to Polk, who must manage the Yan... ...he can. Then, too, the Potomac ...is bestirring itself, and Richmond is ...fortieth time threatened. And what...omes of it, the troops which protect it ...e kept there, if indeed others are not ...to their aid. Thus we see that Sher... ...aided by activity everywhere.

...policy of seizing and holding a posi... ...n the heart of Georgia is so manifest ...e cannot for a moment believe the War ...rtment will suffer it to fall, if it is pos... ...o carry it through. Sherman must at ...nts be supported. He is supported by ...nexion with Thomas, or Farragut, or ...ody else moving on his own route to ...unexion. This latter support is, how... ...but temporary. The ultimate reliance ... that River; and one hope is that the ...s come to take it and keep possession. ...ountry would like to hear from Mr. Far...

...IDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

...ll very recently it seemed probable that ...t to Mr. Lincoln would be proposed ...y section of the country which sustains ...ministration. The public voice has ...n uniformly in his favor, so far as pro...d, that the verdict of the loyal people ...e nomination gave promise of being ...mous. Our hope was that this result ...d be reached. The country is in the ...night of a terrible war, and seems really ...ve no surplus energy to expend in an ...ing presidential canvass. It needs all ...rgy, and all its enthusiasm, and all its ...concern for the contest on hand. Why ...e circumstances, allow the election ...o along as easily as possible?

...pposing that we do not approve of every ...f the President—thinking him to have ...too fast or too slow, for some have each ...on—or that his proclamation of freedom ...delayed too long, or uttered too early; ...at his offer of amnesty is too stringent ...lenient; or that we differ in regard to ...other things, from his judgment; and ...question after all, if any other man ...d have done any better. No line of ac...ould possibly suit all men. He gives ...evidence of being right, *prima facie*, who ...the calm judgement of the greatest ...r. By this test who could hope to ...it the demands of the case better than ...Mr. Lincoln? The great unanimity of ...verdict rendered by the people in ...favor, especially of that portion of ...people who have no private ends ...e, is the strongest proof of the wis... ...of his management, that could be had. ...not without reason that this verdict is ...ounced. Mr. Lincoln has been narrow...tched and severely judged. The public ...d, concerning him, was slowly made up. ...isited for more than two years before ...atisfied. Our President is not at all a ...who appeals to the popular enthusiasm. ...ng little or none himself, he imparts ...to others. He has no sounding phrases; ...o airs; utters no ominous shakes of ...ad or lets, which stir the marvellous in be...s. He is a plain man, who relies upon ...impresses others by his evident sin...y, and appeals to the common sense and ...judgment of men. Consequently, ...s his way to their confidence is slow, ...sure when reached.

...t there are fragments which are not sat...d. Mr. Lincoln is too radical for one ex...y, and too conservative for another. ...offended some, because he could not ...to some plan which they thought im...t; or because he felt obliged to refuse ...r appointment to which they felt ...d. Others have a sincere admiration ...some other man whom they wish to see ...Presidential chair.

...r. Chase has his earnest friends, who are ...now active in his behalf. With such we ...have no quarrel, so long as this admira... ...does not vitiate their patriotism. No... ...more thoroughly appreciates the ability ...services of Mr. Chase than we. He has ...ed the nation under vast and lasting ob...ations. Posterity will hold him as ...Robert Morris of this revolution; and ...hope is that he may be rewarded, in due time, with the highest honor the nation can confer.

But there is a fitness in things, and in each thing in its own time. One man stands evidently before him; and the people will not look further while that figure fills their eyes. As often as they speak, they say Abraham Lincoln; and it seems to us utterly useless to try to change that preference till it is gratified. Let Mr. Chase bide his time.

Nor is it a mere preference as between men; and Mr. Chase ought not so to regard it. But the people feel for one thing that it is work enough, for once, to put down the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's policy is developed; and no new concern or anxiety is needed to settle that matter. We have only to go on as we began, and the war ends with the rebels conquered—sooner or later. But with new men will come very likely new measures untried, and therefore uncertain. The moral battle will then have to be fought anew. But the uncertainty not only attaches to the policy of new instruments, but to the instruments themselves. We know Mr. Chase as to ability, but we do not know him as to temper, as to patience, as to practical sagacity and candor, in dealing with diverse and unreasonable parties. Intimate friends of Mr. Chase may be assured of all this, but the public is not.

There is another thing to be taken into account. This rebellion is aimed at Mr. Lincoln. The rebels have in many cases declared that they would never submit to him as President. But he was the regularly elected President of the United States, chosen according to the forms of that Constitution by which they as well as we, were bound. Now we insist that they ought to be made to do just that thing. We are for giving them Abraham Lincoln, and nobody else, till they have accepted their duty.

We thus present this matter in this light, on the supposition that all the parties addressed have no other idea than to canvass for their candidate, as before a convention, to present a name to the people for their suffrages; for we take it, there cannot be lunatics enough in the United States, who are truly loyal to the country, to fill one respectable asylum, who will think of running any third man for the election before the people. Such a procedure can only aim to defeat the loyal cause altogether, and peril the freedom of this nation forever.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

In the Presidential canvass which is already upon us, we are in favor of a free expression of opinion upon the relative merits of candidates. We are willing that every man should have his candidate and insist upon his being the paragon of political virtue and the perfection of all moral and social qualities. If a man believes that N. P. Banks, Salmon P. Chase, John C. Fremont, Benjamin F. Butler, or any other man is the proper candidate for the Presidency, let him work for him through the canvass manfully, fairly and honestly and urge his nomination in the Convention with all his eloquence and power. We are not in favor of restriction. We have chosen our man and we shall work for him to the best of our abilities. We believe that Abraham Lincoln is, all things considered, the man for the next Presidency. We believe that he combines caution, boldness, prudence, originality, independence, hard political sense and honesty of purpose in that degree, which eminently qualifies him for the Executive Chair. We believe that he is thoroughly devoting his best energies to the overthrow of traitors and the restoration of the Union to its former integrity, and that he will extirpate slavery, root and branch. Convinced of this, we intend to exert our influence and devote our energies to his renomination, which is synonymous with his re-election; and we would accord to all other men the same privilege and grant the fullest latitude to discussion, so long as it does not prejudice the success of the cause.

But there are always a class of men who oppose their individual wills to the expressed preferences of others, and insist upon carrying out their purposes, even if they lead to common ruin. They are presumptuous, politically omniscient and autocratic as the great Mogul.

We refer to politicians of the Caspar Butz school, who, if they cannot have the management of the house, will try to topple it down upon our heads. The times are prolific of these men, floating about in the disturbed sea of politics, with abilities just large enough to render them obstinate and blind to everything but their own aggrandizement. Such a policy we deprecate, and we are sorry to see that there are some Republicans who declare that unless a certain candidate, their favorite, is nominated, they will bolt. We are willing, as we have before said, that they shall go before the Baltimore Convention and urge the nomination of their men to the best of their abilities, but they must abide by the results of the Convention and not put in force the rule or ruin policy. In order to ensure success the party must have perfect cohesion. However much the party may be divided in the preliminary canvass, when the leader is named by the majority and we are in the face of the enemy, the minority must close up, that we may go into the serious work of the fight with an unbroken front. The proposed action of the factionists is exactly that of the rebels. It is secession in a mild type and persistence in it will throw the country by Copperhead success into rebel hands. As for ourselves, we hope and believe that Abraham Lincoln will be our standard bearer in the coming political contest, and that he will pilot us through the stormy trials amid which we are now struggling, and remove the last vestige of the accursed system of human bondage, but at the same time we pledge ourselves, if he is not nominated, to abide by the action of the Convention, and to work with all our zeal for Banks, Butler, Chase, Fremont, or any other loyal Union man who shall be set apart as the representative man of Freedom. We demand the same action of every other Republican, for there is safety in no other course. We must be united, or through our divisions ruin will ensue to the country. Anything, everything must be done rather than let the political power of this country lapse into the hands of the Copperheads, and the country itself thereby be divided. If we are united it can be prevented. Individual prejudices and interests must be sacrificed. We must yield everything to the common weal. He who does not, criminally imperils the national existence.

☞ We have at last full accounts of the Florida battle. It proves to have been heroically fought, with a decided moral success, and with a less degree of physical failure, than was feared. Five thousand men are suddenly plunged, after a long march, unfed, into a fight with twelve thousand. What could be expected in such a case? Yet they held their ground unflinchingly from half-past 2 p. m. till 5 o'clock, when, with both parties in position, the battle ceased. Of course the five thousand drew off. They left five pieces of artillery, whose horses and men were shot down, and a good many small arms, much equippage, etc., which the exhausted soldiers could not carry away. Two hundred men were left on the field dead; and three hundred were too severely wounded to be removed; while seven hundred of those who were slightly hurt, came, or were brought off. The retreat was deliberate and orderly, and was not materially molested.

But why such a battle as that? No General of prudence, and with accurate knowledge of the facts, would plunge his forces into such a fight. Gen Seymour must have acted on wrong, or defective, information. How grave his offense will be deemed, we cannot say; but he can scarcely come off without blame.

One thing is evident. The pains of the enemy to concentrate so large a force in Florida, proves that there is some object of importance to them in keeping us out. We have no doubt as to what the object is. Florida is nearly their sole reliance for beef cattle for their army. It is, of course, a tender spot to be touched. Now it is a safe maxim in war to fight your enemy just where he would rather you would not. He would prefer that we keep out of Florida. That is a good reason for our getting in. But we are not restricted to the present base of operations at Jacksonville. There is a railroad from Tallahasse to Apalachicola Bay, at St. Marys; and the Apalachicola River is not far off. But a better force than five thousand will be wanted to cope with fifteen thousand, if field fighting is to be done.

—Two hundred and forty thousand persons in London get their living by thieving, beggary and other disgraceful means. One person in six of the whole population dies in some public institution of charity or correction.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D., from 1845 to 1854 President of the Amherst College, died of consumption at Amherst on Saturday last, at the age of 70. He was born in Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793. He entered the ministry at Conway, where he remained from 1821 to 1825, when his failing health induced him to accept the professorship of natural history and chemistry in Amherst College. From 1845 to 1854 he was President of the College. During his presidency he gave instruction in natural theology and geology, and it was through his exertions that professorships were founded at Amherst in these branches.

To the world at large Dr. Hitchcock is chiefly known by his eminence in scientific attainments, especially geology, in which department he probably had no superior in the world at the time of his death. He suggested and executed the geological survey of Massachusetts, the first scientific survey of an entire State under the authority of the Government in the world. He was the first to scientifically examine and classify the fossil foot prints in the Connecticut valley, and his ichnological cabinet at Amherst contains specimens of all those known remains. He was the originator and the first President of the American Scientific Association, and the last Congress very properly named him as one of the fifty incorporators and members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was quite a voluminous writer on scientific subjects, being particularly distinguished by his writings on natural theology, and the connection of religion and geology. He was also deeply interested in the subject of temperance. Early in his residence at Amherst he published several works on that subject, some of which were re-published in England. He commenced his career as an author by conducting an almanac for four years, before he was out of his teens; and the curious in such things can see in the Amherst College library a dingy little book published in 1815, "The Downfall of Bonaparte, a tragedy," one of the first works of the great scientific writer and expounder. In all he has published more than twenty volumes, besides sermons and tracts, and contributed many articles to periodicals. His latest work, "Reminiscences of Amherst College," is but lately from the press, and all the College graduates and friends are rejoiced that he who knew its history best lived to write it.

Charles W. March died at Alexandria, (Egypt,) on the 24th of last January, aged 47 years. Mr. March was a native of New Hampshire. He was many years since associate editor of the New York *Tribune*, afterwards Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and then "Pequot" of the Boston *Courier*. In the literary world he contributed a lively and pleasant journal of his travels in the Andalusia and Madeira, and his Reminiscences of Congress, in which he gives an interesting sketch of Daniel Webster, who was an intimate friend of Mr. March and his family. The *Tribune* says of him that his political life was one of promise, but neglected by somewhat of a poco curante disposition, and the sacrifice of much of his time to an invalid relation. Thus suddenly cut off in the full tide of life and health and fortune, his death will be deeply felt by his friends, and he had many, far and wide, to whom he had endeared himself by his singularly bright and genial temperament and generous character. There are a few more closely connected with him, to whom his loss will cause aching hearts, and leave a void in life, not easily to be filled.

Thomas Tileston, of the well-known firm of Spofford & Tileston, of New York, died in that city, on Monday morning last, aged 71 years. He was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed merchants of New York. He was born in Boston. When 13 years of age he apprenticed himself to a printer in his native city, and afterwards became a partner in the firm under whom he learned "the art preservative of arts." He was for a short time the editor of the Merrimac *Intelligencer*, a weekly journal published in Haverhill, Mass. In 1818 he formed a business relation with Mr. Spofford, then of Haverhill, for the sale of boots and shoes, extensively manufactured in that town. In 1822 the firm of Spofford & Tileston became the agent of the Boston and New York line of packets. Four years later Mr. T. extended his enterprise in a Southerly direction, and engaged in the South American and Cuba trade, which has been continued to this day. In 1850 Mr. T. became the owner of the Dramatic Line of packet ships between New York and Liverpool. In 1840 he was elected President of the Phenix Bank, New York. He was also Chairman of the Clearing House Association, and for many years was a leading spirit in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The *Tribune* says he a thorough business man, "born to lead and command." When sloops were used, he built schooners; when brigs were the fashion of the times he launched ships; when ships became the chief craft at our ports, he ordered steamships. A man whose industry and energy have been crowned with a princely fortune, and he leaves with it the odor of an enviable reputation.

Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, "the subjugated Secessionist," who is making such telling Union speeches in New York and elsewhere, was taken prisoner last summer prior to the fall of Vicksburg, by a scout of the 12th Wisconsin and brought to Col. Bryant with whom he remained several days. The Colonel tells a good story of the impression which Gantt's fine person and rare conversational powers produced upon his captor. When he was brought in the scout came to Col. Bryant quite excited, and said: "Colonel, I've got the d—dest smart fellow out here that you ever saw in your life. I shouldn't wonder if it was Jeff. Davis himself."

Rev. Mr. Muzzuchilli died at Benton, Wisconsin, on the 20th ult. The Darlington *Independent* says this extraordinary man was a native of Italy, but has given 35 years of his life to the cause of religion and the diffusion of knowledge in the West. He built the first Catholic Church in Galena, Dubuque, Iowa City, Benton, New Diggings, Shullsburg, and other places, and at the time of his death was engaged in erecting a stone edifice for the St. Clara Seminary at Benton. The world was his country; to do good his religion.

POLITICAL.

On Tuesday last, the newly-elected Republican State Senator of Pennsylvania was made a lion of at Harrisburg, being escorted to the Capitol by a great procession, with banners, speeches and hurrahs. The first business, after taking his seat, was the passing of the Soldiers' Voting bill by 17 to 16, every Republican voting Yes, and every Democrat Nay. This result was hailed with tremendous cheers. The Democrats then fillibustered to prevent business going on, and finally refused to vote at all. Their rage at the possibility of the soldiers voting was as bitter as it was impotent.

— Troy, New York, has elected a Democratic Mayor by 700 majority. Seymour's majority over Wadsworth was 1,006. In Lockport, the Democratic ticket is chosen by 150 majority—a Democratic gain of about 16. In Yonkers the Democratic ticket is successful by about 100, which is a Democratic loss of 53. In Ithaca the Unionists succeeded by 71, which is a handsome Union gain. Oswego re-elects its Democratic Mayor by a small majority of 50.

—At a meeting of the members of the Winnebago County Bar, held at the Court House in the City of Rockford February 25th, 1864, on motion of Hon. Anson S. Miller, Jas. M. Wight was called to the chair and Rufus C. Bailey was appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Anson S. Miller, Lyman F. Warner and William Brown, was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the choice of the Bar for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State for the 3d Grand Division.

The Committee presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. Benjamin F. Sheldon has presided as Judge of the Circuit Court for this county, for nearly fifteen years, to the highest satisfaction of the Bar and the people of Winnebago county;

And Whereas, Judge Sheldon is eminently qualified by his learning, integrity and ability to fill the highest Judicial station in the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Benjamin R. Sheldon is the unanimous choice of the Winnebago county Bar for Judge of the Supreme Court from the 3d Grand Division of the State of Illinois.

On motion of Horace W. Taylor, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Anson S. Miller, Lyman F. Warner, William Lathrop, William Brown and Francis Burnap be appointed a standing committee of this Bar to correspond with other similar committees appointed or to be appointed, or with members of the Bar in other counties in the 3d Grand Division of this State, and to use such means as they may think proper to secure the election of the Hon. Benjamin R. Sheldon to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court from said 3d Grand Division.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers.

Adjourned. Jas. M. Wight, Chairman.
Rufus C. Bailey, Secretary.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

A Three Hours Engagement.

OUR LOSS TWELVE HUNDRED.

Five Guns Captured by the Enemy—The Battle-Field and the Wounded in the Possession of the Rebels—Retreat of the Army to Jacksonville—Destruction of Stores, Ammunition, &c.

On Board Cosmopolitan, Hospital Ship, in Transit from Jacksonville, Fla., to Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 22, 1864.

On Thursday, Feb. 18, Gen. Seymour and his staff left Jacksonville, and reached Baldwin, 22 miles distant, the same evening. Here he had established an important depot of supplies for the army he was leading into the field. At this point the two railroads of Florida cross each other. Cars had been placed on the track, and a locomotive was in a forward state of reconstruction for service on the road from Jacksonville. Large amounts of food, ordnance and clothing had been hauled up to Baldwin by horse power.

From Baldwin, on the morning of the 19th of February, the General and his staff moved forward to Barber's Station, 12 miles further, near the railroad. Here were encamped the brigade commanded by Cols. Barton, Hawley and Montgomery. In the immediate neighborhood, also, were the 40th regiment Massachusetts mounted infantry, Col. Henry; the independent battalion of Massachusetts cavalry, under Major Stevens; and the artillery, consisting of Capt. Hamilton's, Capt. Langdon's, and Capt. Elder's batteries, as well as a section of the 3d R. I. artillery. In all, the force amounted to about 20 cannon, 400 cavalry, and 4,500 infantry. This was intended to operate against an enemy whose strength was reported to be 13,000 men, under Gen. Gardiner (or Gardner), who was said to have recently arrived from Georgia, in order to defend the pasture-yard and Shambles of the Confederacy from the invasion of the Union army.

On the morning of the 20th, at about nine o'clock, the troops set out to find the enemy, moving in three lines, almost parallel to the road. It was intended to reach Lake City the following day, unless the enemy should dispute the way. The route was through the unvarying pine forests of the country, over immense levels where only the pines and the sandy soil could be seen, or through swamps impenetrable to the eye or the foot of man. On Monday, the army arrived at Sanderson, a railroad station, surrounded by a few houses, inhabited by turpentine farmers. Here the most positive statements were made as to the large force that awaited the Unionists, not more than ten miles beyond.

The residents predicted that our men would return before night, and get there in more of a hurry than they were when they pressed forward. Again the devoted soldiers formed, and set out in three columns, keeping, as before, near the railroad track. The column on the right was led by Col. Barton of the 48th New York, in command of his brigade, consisting of the 47th, 48th, and 115th New York regiments. The column in the centre was made up of the cavalry, under Major Stevens, the mounted infantry, under Col. Guy V. Henry, the 7th Connecticut (Col. Hawley), and the 7th New Hampshire (Col. Abbott). The left was commanded by Col. Montgomery, under whom were the 54th Massachusetts (Col. Hallowell), the 1st North Carolina (Lieut. Col. Reed), and the 8th U. S. Vols., under Col. Fribley.

About six miles from Sanderson, the rebel pickets were driven in by our cavalry, and fell back upon their main forces, posted between swamps about two miles from Olustee, a railroad station ten miles beyond Sanderson. The railroad intersected their position. Their line rested upon the right of an earth work, very low and slight, and protected by rifle-pits. In their center they were defended by a swamp. On their left was a slight elevation concealed by pines, among which their cavalry was drawn up. On the railroad track a battery was placed to operate against the left of our line, or capable of being turned against the center. A rifled gun was mounted on a truck, and commanded the road. Sharpshooters swarmed in the pine-tops.

The position chosen by the rebels for our troops to occupy, and which they did occupy during the temporary exigencies of the occasion, was between two swamps; that one in our front prevented a charge upon the rebels' front—that one behind was to impede our retreat. The railroad could only be reached by going up to the waist in water, or by an immense detour. To fall away from the railroad was to cut ourselves off from our reserves, which were coming up on the left of the track, and to endanger the safety of our train, which, also, was near the reserve. Nothing could have been better planned or more civilly acquiesced in than was this whole scheme. Gen. Seymour accepted the issue just as it stood, pushed his guns into position upon low ground about eighty yards from the nearest rebel battery, and saw his horses and gunners shot down with an unmatched equanimity.

[The foregoing is from the New York *Tribune's* correspondent. We take the description of the battle and what followed from the New York *Times'* account.]

THE BATTLE.

The road from Barber's to Lake City lies parallel with the railroad, crossing it at intervals on an average of five miles. It was at one of these crossing points that the fight was commenced. The head of the column reached this point at 2 P. M. The men had not rested from the time they left Barber's, at 7 A. M. The usual halt of a few minutes every hour was of course observed, but we cannot say the troops fairly rested. Neither had they tasted of a mouthful of food. Thus, after a tedious march of sixteen miles, over a road of loose sand, or boggy turf, or covered knee-deep with muddy water, the troops, weary, exhausted, faint, hungry and ill-conditioned, were suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy, who had concealed himself behind a thick wood, waiting with complacent satisfaction the entry of our men into his ambush, very much after the manner that the spider would have the fly walk into his parlor. Before reaching the battle ground, Colonel Henry, with his cavalry of the independent Massachusetts Battalion and the 40th Massachusetts mounted infantry, came upon a party of five mounted rebels who were stationed behind an old deserted mill, a little to the left of the wood. A few shots were exchanged and then the rebels fled in the direction of their main force. Captain Langdon's battery of regular artillery was with Henry's artillery. At the mill, Colonel Henry halted until Hawley's brigade of infantry and Hamilton's regular battery had come up. I will now attempt to give some idea of the order in which our troops came into line, and the character and progress of the battle.

With the view of meeting the enemy's pickets, three miles in advance of the mill, two companies of the 7th Connecticut regiment were deployed on the left of the railroad, while three companies were left at the mill, for the purpose of supporting the artillery. A small force of cavalry was sent to skirmish on the right of the railroad. Our skirmishers had not advanced a hundred yards from the enemy when they discovered those of the enemy directly in their front. The result was a brisk fire on both sides, which ended by the enemy's falling back on a second line of skirmishers. Our men continued to drive the rebels back, sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left of the railroad, but principally on the left. While this was going on, two companies of the 40th Massachusetts were ordered to the left, with a view of outflanking the enemy's skirmishers. In endeavoring to carry out that order the 40th Massachusetts came upon a heavy line of skirmishers and were compelled to withdraw to their original position.

Capt. Elder, of the 1st artillery, in order to ascertain the enemy's force and position, brought one of his pieces into battery on the right and fired one shot, but it did not draw a reply. The 7th New Hampshire regiment, in connection with the 7th Connecticut, was then sent forward to the right and if possible to break through the enemy's line. This movement brought on hot firing, and it was evident that an engagement was near at hand. At this time our force on the field consisted of the 7th New Hampshire, the 7th Connecticut, the Independent battalion of Massachusetts cavalry, the 40th Massachusetts mounted infantry, the 8th United States colored, Elder's battery of four and Hamilton's of six pieces. The remainder of the column was halted on the road. While our men were at work on the right, Col. Henry, in person, went over to the left to reconnoitre, and much to his astonishment discovered that the enemy's right lapped on our left. This was reported to Gen. Seymour, who immediately gave orders for the advance troops and batteries to come into position. The enemy watched the movements with an eager eye, and the moment Hamilton commenced unlimbering his pieces his battery was subjected to a galling fire of musketry. A number of men and several horses were shot before he could get ready to fire one round. The fact that the enemy had a force far superior in point of numbers to our own was now beyond all dispute. The firing became heavier and more destructive as each moment advanced. The railroad as it nears Olustee takes a bend, and behind this bend the rebels had taken their position. In the woods at the rear were their supporters and reserves. We had not a moment to lose. Our men were within one hundred yards of the enemy, and the only thing that could be done was to fight. To retreat at that time was impossible, for the road was filled with troops coming up, and the woods on either side would not admit of passage on the flank. By dint of effort, Captain Langdon succeeded in getting his four guns in battery on the extreme left, but not until he had lost five or six men and the same number of horses. It must be borne in mind our batteries were within one hundred yards of the enemy's front. This short distance rendered it a very easy task for the rebels to pick off a man or horse at every discharge of their rifles. At the commencement of the fight, the 8th United States colored troops were supporting Hamilton's Battery, but when their assistance was really indispensable, by some strange order they filed to the right in rear of the battery, for the purpose of joining their right on the left of the 7th Connecticut. At that particular time the movement was decidedly an error, for by carrying it out it left Hamilton's battery unsupported. In an attempt to infilade the enemy on his right, Hamilton moved forward four pieces; but before he got into position, the rebels on that portion of their line had concentrated all their fire upon him and the 8th U. S., who had again come up to his support. In twenty minutes time, Hamilton lost 44 men, killed and wounded, and 40 horses. The 8th also suffered severely. At no one juncture of the engagement was the fire of the enemy more severe than at the time Hamilton attempted his infilade movement. Hamilton knew very well his pieces were in great danger of being captured, and he also had sense enough to know that by taking them to the rear it would instantly cause a panic among the infantry, and so inevitably lose the day for us. The behavior of Captain Hamilton at this critical period of the battle is worthy of special note, and I sincerely believe that it was owing mainly to his persistent efforts that the portion of our line at his battery was not broken and scattered in confusion. He had not only his pieces to command, but his infantry supports to keep from leaving the field. It was in the midst of this destructive fire of the enemy, and while Captain Hamilton was urging the infantry to maintain their line, and at the same time giving orders to his battery, he was struck in the arm by a musket ball, and shortly after was again hit in the thigh. To add to the misfortune, all of his officers, four in number, were wounded. Col. Charles W. Fridley, of the 8th United States, was also mortally wounded on this portion of the field. He did not cease for a moment to encourage and rally his men, and by his gallant behavior proved himself an officer of no ordinary merit. Capt. Hamilton kept his pieces at work until it was evident it would be sure loss to fire another round, and then gave orders to withdraw them. Horses were attached to only four pieces; the horses to the other two had been shot, consequently two guns fell into possession of the enemy. On the right of Hamilton the 7th Connecticut and the 7th New Hampshire were doing fearful execution. The 7th Connecticut especially were standing their ground with marked valor. Every volley from their guns told splendidly on the rebel line. But between the two forces a wide difference existed—the rebels outnumbered us five to one. This crushing superiority gave the two regiments little chance for victory. After losing one-fourth of their number they were compelled to retire to the rear. At the same time Col. Barton's brigade, the 47th, 48th and 115th New York regiments took the field, coming up in line *en echelon*. On the right was Elder's battery, and on the left Langdon's and one section of the 3d Rhode Island. The enemy had four pieces of artillery. On a railroad car he had mounted a heavy gun, supposed to be a 32-pounder, and with this he kept up a regular fire, but not destructive, as the shells passed over the heads of our men. There can be no doubt concerning the fighting qualities of Barton's brigade. On this occasion they fought like tigers, but the same difficulty which opposed Hawley's brigade, presented itself to them, viz., the mass of the enemy.

The last regiments to enter the field were the First North Carolina, and Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts, (colored,) of Montgomery's Brigade. They took a bold position at the front, and maintained their ground with commendable pertinacity. For three and a half successive hours did our brave regiments combat the enemy before them. The instances of personal daring that occurred in the meantime are numerous. Never before did the troops in this department have such an opportunity for displaying their valor, and on no previous occasion have they exhibited such a high degree of bravery. If the enemy had presented an equal force with our own, or even if it had been only double, no doubt could have been felt as to the final result of the contest. As it was the enemy resisted us with a force in point of numbers three times that of our own, which, taken together with the circumstance of the long and tedious march and the ill condition of the men, it would be hardly reasonable to suppose that success would be on our side. The effect of our fire, both of musketry and artillery, was fearful. At every discharge down went a body of rebels. The gallant Elder on the right and the dashing Langdon on the left, made an impression on the rebel lines that will go far to offset the misfortune that ultimately overtook us. The fight was by no means a trivial encounter; it was a battle hotly contested, fought at close range, face to face and foot to foot. The commanding officers of the various regiments are entitled to unlimited credit for the heroic manner in which they led their men. At the acme of the battle, Col. Sammons, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, was struck in the foot, and was in consequence compelled to leave the field. His horse was shot from under him. Col. Moore, of the Forty-seventh New York, was also wounded, a ball striking his hand and passing out at the elbow. Col. Barton had his coat pierced in several places and his horse shot. Col. Henry had three horses shot, but himself escaped in a miraculous manner. Provost Marshal General Hall had a horse shot under him, and as for himself, no one would believe that it would be possible for him again to pass through what he did on that day, and come out unscathed. Lieut. Jackson, of Gen. Seymour's staff, had two horses shot. If space would permit, I might fill a column of just such narrow escapes.

Gen. Seymour was not away from the ground for an instant. At first on the right and then on the left, he seemed to be everywhere at one and the same moment. His aim was apparently to be in the thickest of the fight, and at the front of his troops.

At 5 p. m. the fire slackened on both sides; on ours, in consequence of the ammunition giving out, and on the enemy's, because we did not press him. A demonstration by the rebels to capture Langdon's Battery, at about the middle stage of the fight was prevented by Langdon, who poured into their line a quick and deadly fire. But in coming from the field, he was obliged to leave to the enemy three of his pieces, not because the enemy charged upon them, but for the reason that he did not have horses to draw them off. At 5½ o'clock the heavy firing had ceased. The cessation was simultaneous on both sides. We held our ground until 7 o'clock, and then the order came from Gen. Seymour to gradually withdraw.

RETIRE.

The retreat was conducted leisurely and orderly. There was no confusion, no panic, nothing that indicated hurry. Col. Henry, with his cavalry, brought up the rear. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, our troops were at Barber's. The enemy followed closely but did not press. A few of their cavalry only kept well up to the rear of Henry's column. At Barber's, our men rested till 9 a. m., and then again took up the line of retreat, reaching Baldwin about 3 p. m. They halted here a short time, and then went on toward Jacksonville, arriving at the camping ground, six miles out, Monday afternoon. On the way down many of the poor fellows could hardly drag one foot after the other.

OUR LOSS.

To estimate our loss is indeed an unpleasant task, but, nevertheless, one which must be performed in giving the record of the day's events. In killed, wounded and missing, I give the number one thousand two hundred. All our killed and the severely wounded, that is, those who were unable to walk from the field unassisted, fell into the hands of the enemy. Last night, at 12 o'clock, about five hundred of the wounded had been conveyed to Jacksonville. Their names are embraced in the list of casualties which I present in another portion of this letter. At that time about 200 wounded were on the way, but did not reach Jacksonville in season for me to get their names so as to send on by this mail. The surgeons estimate 300 wounded to have been left on the field. The proportion of 200 killed to 1,000 wounded is that usually allowed. This would make the aggregate of 1,200.

We also left on the field five guns, and not a small number of small arms. The road from Barber's to Baldwin was strewn with guns, knapsacks and blankets.

At a station on the railroad between Barber's and Baldwin we burnt a building containing 2,000 barrels of turpentine. This we might have got away several days previous had transportation been accessible. We also burnt a trestle bridge on the railroad not far from Barber's. At Baldwin we burnt a large supply of commissary stores, knapsacks and officers' baggage. The wagons used to transport these things to the army were filled on the retreat with the wounded.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS.

It is customary to make the enemy's list of casualties equal to our own. In this instance I believe I can follow the rule, and not be very far out of the truth. When we consider that the enemy had but four or five, and we sixteen pieces of artillery in position, it is not difficult to believe that we inflicted upon him quite as much injury as he upon us. The fact that he did not follow rapidly is significant of the immense damage he sustained.

An American Lady at a Parisian Ball.

[Paris Cor. Phil. North American.]

Several of the male dresses were remarkable for their richness and splendor. The Duc de Mouchy, as Nawaub, was magnificent in jewels and diamonds; another nobleman figured as one of the principal figures in Paul Veronese's picture of the marriage in Cana. The Prince Demidoff was a soldier of the times of Louis XIII, probably one of the celebrated Mousquetaires; and a young Count Lutteroth was a Marchand de Violettes, disposing of the sweet contents of his basket among his numerous female friends. Among the most brilliant and admired of the evening, as she had been of all previous fetes, I must not omit to mention your lovely country women, Countess Hatzfeldt, formerly Miss Ida Moulton, married late last spring to the son of the Prussian Count of that name, formerly Ambassador from his Court to Paris. Almost a child in years, and of remarkably youthful appearance, this lady created quite a sensation at the ball of the Tuileries, and at that of the Hotel de Ville, which had preceded it. She was literally covered with gems and diamonds, and was quite startling from the brilliancy of her beauty no less than her rich jewels, and threw all competitors into the shade. As a star at this last fancy ball, the same radiant vision again showed itself, attracting a universal buzz of admiration as she moved along almost unconscious of the effect she produced.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

GENERAL SMITH'S GREAT CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Details of the Advance and Return.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
Cairo, Feb. 29, 1864.

Some particulars of the late expedition of Gen. William S. Smith, lately returned to Memphis, have already been published. Gen. Smith in person arrived here last evening. His official report to the military authorities will undoubtedly set forth the following facts:

The expedition moved from Memphis on Thursday, the 11th inst., some seven thousand strong, Brig. Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith in command, the purpose being to clear the country of straggling rebel forces, and if possible, create a diversion in favor of Gen. Sherman, with whose rear it was thought the cavalry expedition might in due season communicate. It was stated that the enemy were posted in force beyond the Tallahatchie, and that they would determinedly resist the Federal advance. After two days' heavy marching, the expedition reached the Tallahatchie. A brigade of infantry temporarily attached to the expedition, under command of Colonel McMillen, was sent forward and threatened Panola, and afterwards to Wyatt for a similar purpose. The move was successful. The infantry attracted the attention and the forces of the enemy to these points, when Gen. Smith, swung his cavalry around and to New Albany, whence he crossed without firing a shot. He then pushed boldly forward to a point near the Pontotoc, in the vicinity of Houston, where he encountered some State Confederate troops under the command of Gholson, numbering near 6,000. They stampeded at his approach, throwing away their arms as they ran. Gen. Smith pursued them hotly and until he reached Houlka Swamp, where he found the enemy concentrated in heavy force, holding a corduroy road, the only one across the Swamp. This could not be turned either to the right or to the left, so Smith's whole force was moved rapidly to the eastward, while a heavy demonstration was made on the front, as though he intended to force a passage over the road. The enemy were again deceived, and our forces fell back upon Okolona. This was on Monday, the 15th inst. The attack upon Okalona was so little expected that several confederate officers, at home on visits to their families, were captured. Some of them were finely mounted. The 9th Illinois regiment of cavalry, Lt. Col. Burgh commanding, was then sent out to Sheridan to endeavor to secure a crossing of the Tombigbee. On the next morning Hepburn's brigade, commanded by Gen. Grierson in person, was sent out to support the 9th regiment, and at Aberdeen, with directions to threaten Columbus strongly. With the remaining two brigades, Gen. Smith swept down the railroad toward West Point tearing up the railroad completely as he advanced, and also burning all the corn he found. There were vast quantities of this, cribbed and ready for transportation. The amount destroyed could not be much less than two million bushels, and was possibly much greater. Two thousand bales of cotton were also devoted to the flames. During this portion of the march negroes flocked to Gen. Smith by hundreds and thousands, mounted on their masters' horses and mules, with bridles and saddles of the most primitive description. They welcomed Gen. Smith as their deliverer whenever he met them. "God bless ye, has yer come at last, we've been lookin' for you for a long time, and had almost done gone give it up," was the cry of many. They bid farewell to their wives and children and marched in the van.

Hearing that the enemy was concentrated in heavy force at West Point, the Brigade at Aberdeen was called over by a forced march to the line on the railroad at a station fifteen miles north of West Point, while the main force moved down upon West Point. Two miles north of that place Smith came upon a brigade of the enemy drawn up in line of battle to receive him. This was on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at about 3 p. m. Our forces charged in, in a gallant style and after a sharp engagement of some fifteen minutes duration, drove the enemy back, through the town, into the Suchatoncha Swamp, on the right. Skirmishing continued on the border of the swamp during the remainder of the evening until dark. Meanwhile the whole Federal force was being brought forward into position. Through his scouts, General Smith ascertained that the enemy was upon his front in powerful force, that he held every one of the crossings of the swamp on his right and on the line of the Octibbeha in the front. He was confined on the left by the Tombigbee, which it was impossible to cross. His force was heavily encumbered with the pack trains, horses, mules captured, to the number of full three thousand, and an equal number of negroes. These he felt obliged to protect and it took such a heavy guard force as to reduce the effective fighting force nearly one-half, leaving him powerless to drive the enemy so strong in numbers before him, and who had taken up a strong position that he could better defend with musketry and riflemen than Smith could attack with only light carbines, his horses being useless on the marshy ground occupied. There was little time for speculation. The position was imminent. Gen. Smith did the best he could under the circumstances. He made a strong demonstration upon the rebel center, and while sharp fighting was going on drew all his encumbrances and the main portion of his force rapidly back toward Okalona, covering his rear with a well organized force which fought the enemy from every line of concealment that offered on their backward march. The enemy pursued in force, and made desperate attempts to overwhelm the rearguard, but without success. They also failed in attacking the main force in flank, which they several times essayed, but were as often foiled. All their best maneuvers were thus handsomely checkmated, and Gen. Smith soon had the fighting all in his own way until he reached Okalona. At this place, after the pursuing force had been three times repulsed in a most brilliant manner by the 4th U. S. regular infantry alone, a whole brigade was sent to support the 4th, and was thrown into confusion by a stampede of the 2d Tennessee cavalry, Lieut. Col. Cook, who had fifty men killed in all, and was himself mortally wounded. In the precipitate flight from the field of this force a battery of small howitzers—six guns of Perkins' Illinois battery—were run off of the road into a ditch where the carriages were so badly smashed up that they were unable to get them off, and they fell into the enemy's hands. All the ammunition of the battery was destroyed, all the harness cut, carriages destroyed, guns spiked, and horses saved.

It was with the greatest difficulty that this uncalled-for panic could be broken and order restored. Organized forces were thrown to the rear as quickly as possible and the advance of the enemy handsomely checked. From crest to crest of the hills the fighting was resumed and continued for over ten miles with the utmost determination on both sides. Having reached Ivy Farm, a splendid place, it was immediately taken possession of and a large force deployed, a battery placed in position, and the whole field cleared for action. The enemy advanced into the open field, and the whole strength of our artillery was opened upon them at short range with killing effect, supported by a full line of carbines firing upon the dismounted troops. When their line was shaken a gallant charge was made upon their center and on the right by mounted men. This maneuver was performed in handsome style, the enemy were swept backward at every point, and so completely scared that they made no further attack, in force, upon Smith's men, though they followed up at a respectful distance until he crossed the Tallahatchie.

Gen. Smith succeeded in bringing off all his captured stock, pack trains, negroes and other spoils, having performed a march of over sixty miles without rest. Our loss is reported as having been light, the heaviest being in the 4th Regulars, which lost thirty-five. There were quite a number of our men captured while straggling, catching chickens and performing acts not legitimately in the line of their duty.

In summing up, Gen. Smith speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Gen. Grierson. Where danger was most imminent there was Grierson. The fighting of the whole Second Brigade, under Lieut. Col. Hepburn, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, was excellent. Theirs, with that of the 4th Regulars, under Capt. Bowman, was beyond all praise. The Second Brigade is composed of the 2d Iowa, 6th, 7th and 9th Illinois Cavalry. Gen. Smith mentions with gratitude the bravery of the 72d Indiana (mounted infantry), 5th Kentucky Cavalry and 4th Missouri Cavalry, all of which commands behaved themselves nobly on all occasions.

Forrest in this fight, or series of fights, had four brigades of cavalry and mounted infantry, reinforced by Gholson's State troops, 600 strong, and, it is said, a portion of Lee's command. His total force when at West Point was over 5,000. This did not include the troops stretched along the Octibbeha on the left and front, and the troops back of the Suchatoncha swamp on the right.

Forrest boasted that he had Gen. Smith just where he wanted him, and that the people had no need to fear that he would ever advance any further South. The latter part of his boast for the present only holds good.

Gen. Smith's expedition returned to Memphis after just fourteen days' absence, having made a march out and back of about 350 miles, with the results above set forth.

T. H. W.

—Dr. Huxley, of Goshen, Conn., received a telegram recently saying that his son, of the 2d Connecticut artillery, was "no more." He immediately left to procure his son's body, but found him alive and recovering, the dispatch having been written "no worse." The excitement and reaction had such an effect upon the doctor that he fell sick and died four days thereafter.

MORE OF THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Rebel Military Affairs in the Southwest—The Defense of Vicksburg—Jeff. Davis' Correspondence with Joe Johnston—The Vexations of the Rebel Position.

On Feb. 16, pamphlet copies of the correspondence between the rebel President and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, together with that of the rebel Secretary of War and the Adjutant and the Inspector General, during the months of May, June and July, 1863, which was submitted in response to a resolution of the rebel House, adopted on the 11th of January, were distributed among the members. This correspondence is quite voluminous, embracing as it does over sixty pages, and covering all the letters and telegrams which passed between the Executive and Gen. Johnston from the time the latter was assigned to the command of the army in Mississippi, until the 21st of July—nearly one month after the fall of Vicksburg.

In the early part of the correspondence, the President urged upon Gen. Johnston the necessity of making an effort for the relief of the garrison in Vicksburg, and on the 24th of May he sent him the annexed dispatch, which was in response to one from Gen. J., expressing confidence to Gen. Pemberton's tenacity:

To Gen. J. E. Johnston, Canton, Miss.:

I concur in your reliance in the tenacity with which Gen. Pemberton will defend his position, but the disparity of numbers renders prolonged defence dangerous. I hope you will soon be able to break the investment, make a junction, and carry in munitions. Gen. Rains, who has made valuable inventions, is ordered to you for special service, and will, I think, be useful, both on land and river. Gen. Bragg has probably communicated with you. If my strength permitted, I would go to you.

Jefferson Davis.

Again, on the 28th, the President telegraphed that he had withheld nothing from him which it was practicable to give; that numerical equality was not to be hoped for, and that time would probably increase the disparity.

On the same date Gen. J. telegraphed the President from Jackson, Miss., as follows:

To His Excellency, the President.

It is reported that the last infantry coming, leave Montgomery to-night. When they arrive I shall have about 23,000. Pemberton can be saved only by beating Grant. Unless you can promise more troops we must try with that number. The odds against us will be very great. Can you not add 7,000? Ask for another Major-General, Wilcox, or whoever you may prefer. We want good general officers quickly. I have to organize an army and collect ammunition, provisions, and transportation.

J. E. Johnston.

With reference to the troops sent to Gen. Johnston, the President telegraphed on the 30th of May, as follows:

To Gen. J. E. Johnston, Jackson, Miss.

Your dispatch of the 28th was received. The Secretary of War reports the re-enforcements ordered to you as greater than the number you request. Added to the forces you have from Pemberton's army, he states your whole force to be thirty-four (34) thousand, exclusive of militia. Bowen and Walker promoted. French and Breckinridge ordered to you. [illegible] I hope, meet your want of Major-Generals. If another be required, S. D. Lee is, I think, equal to that grade. Officers in the field here cannot be sent to you without too great delay. The troops sent to you were so fully organized that I suppose you will have little trouble as to organization, unless it be of militia. Col. Stockton can probably answer your requisition for ammunition. I no doubt will be embarrassed by deficiency of field transportation. The recent robberies have diminished the amount in the country.

Jefferson Davis.

To this Gen. Johnston replied on the 1st of June from Canton, Miss.

To His Excellency the President:

The Secretary of War is greatly mistaken in his numbers. By their own returns the troops at my disposal available against Grant are:

Of Pemberton's	9,700	Of Beauregard's	5,000
Of Bragg's	8,400		
Total	24,100		

Not including a few irregular cavalry, nor Jackson's command, the strength of which I do not know. Bowen and Lee are in Vicksburg, beyond my reach. In the estimate that garrison is not included.

The total of the above is twenty-four thousand one hundred (24,100).

These are the numbers of effectives.

J. E. Johnston.

The first point of difference appears to have been with reference to the appointment of a Major General for the Mississippi Department. Gen. Johnston asked for the appointment of Brig.-Gen Cadmus Wilcox, to which the Department responded by sending Major General French. On hearing of the assignment of Gen. French to the command of a division in his Department, Gen. Johnston sent the following dispatch to the President, dated June 10, 1863:

To his Excellency President Davis:

It has been suggested to me that the troops in this Department are very hostile to officers of Northern birth, and that, on that account, Major Gen. French's arrival will weaken instead of strengthen us. I beg you to consider that all the officers of Northern birth are on duty in this Department. There is now a want of Major-Generals. It is important to avoid any cause of further discontent.

J. E. Johnston.

To this dispatch the President replied on the 11th of June as follows:

To General J. E. Johnston:

Your dispatch received. Those who suggest that the arrival of Gen. French will produce discontent among the troops, because of his Northern birth, are not, probably, aware that he is a citizen of Mississippi, was a wealthy planter until the Yankees robbed him, and before the Confederate States had an army was the chief of ordnance and artillery in the force which Mississippi raised to maintain her right of secession. As soon as Mississippi could spare him, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and has frequently been before the enemy where he was the senior officer. If malignity should undermine him, as it has another, you are authorized to notify him of the fact, and to relieve him, communicating it to me by telegram. Surprised by your remark as to the General officers of Northern birth, I turned to the register, and find that a large majority of the number are elsewhere than in the Department of the Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana.

Jefferson Davis.

The next point of difference seems to have been with reference to the geographical limits of Gen. Johnston's military department, that officer conceiving that his transfer to Mississippi relieved him from the command of the Confederate forces in Tennessee. On the 12th of June he telegraphed the Secretary of War from Jackson, Miss:

"I have not considered myself commanding in Tennessee since assignment here, and have not felt authorized to take troops from that department after having been informed by the Executive that no more could be spared. To take from Bragg a force which would make this army fit to oppose Grant, would involve the yielding of Tennessee. It is for the Government to decide between this State and Tennessee."

This dispatch was replied to by the President under date of June 15:

"To Gen. J. E. Johnston, Jackson, Miss.:

"Your dispatch of the 12th instant to Secretary of War noted. The order to go to Mississippi did not diminish your authority in Tennessee, both being in the country placed under your command in the original assignment. To what do you refer as information from me restricting your authority to transfer troops because no more could be spared? Officers ordered to you for duty generally are of course, subject to assignment by you.

In the conclusion of this letter, the President says:

"In no manner, by no act, by no language, either of myself or of the Secretary of War, has your authority to draw troops from one portion of your department to another been withdrawn, restricted or modified.

Now that Vicksburg has disastrously fallen, this subject would present no pressing demand for attention, and its examinations would have been postponed till a future period, had not your dispatch of the 5th instant, with its persistent repetition of statements, which I had informed you were erroneous, and without adducing a single fact to sustain them, induced me to terminate the matter at once by a review of all the facts. The original mistakes in your telegram of the 12th June, would gladly have been overlooked as accidental, if acknowledged when pointed out.

The perseverance with which they have been insisted on has not permitted me to pass them by as a mere oversight, or by refraining from an answer to them to admit the justice of the statement.

The remainder of the correspondence has reference to the operations of our own and the enemy's forces subsequent to the fall of Vicksburg.

EXCITING NEWS.

Suspicious Movements of Secession Refugees—Importation of Arms Into Canada—Another Rebel Plot.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, March 3.]

The number of secession refugees, from the North and the South, now in Canada, is several thousand, who, when consolidated and organized, would constitute a very effective fighting force, were it not that the scarcity of arms in Canada forms a serious obstacle to their proper equipping. The exportation of arms from the United States is prohibited by the existing military regulations, and accordingly a wholesale system of smuggling is carried on, by which small arms are carried into Canada. The common method of avoiding the vigilance of the officers on both sides of the river, is by concealing a large number of arms in a herring box with several layers of herrings. As there is no duty on this fish, and a perceptible perfume generally indicates its presence, an apparent laboring man, with a herring box, freighted with fish and weapons, easily crosses without molestation. Many revolvers are bought for this purpose of returned soldiers, and eventually find their way into the hands of those, who were and are the deadliest enemies of their original owners. An occasional musket, or gun is conveyed across by some one, claiming merely to be on a brief hunting trip for pleasure. The repairing and refitting of these fire-arms is done at a little smithy near the Hirons House. These weapons are then distributed among trusty men, and they go off in squads to the East—few at a time, so as not to attract attention. By various routes and means they cross over into the States generally choosing some spot on the Eastern frontier, where a less vigilant watch is kept than in this section. Once in our boundary lines, they quietly rendezvous at different stations in Southern Illinois and Indiana, where associations are now and have been forming to co-operate with them.

The design of these movements is in the ensuing spring to open a "fire in the rear" by raising the standard of armed disaffection in those sections, and thus distracting the attention and dividing the strength of our armies in the front. In fact [illegible] from that section already reports the commencement of guerilla hostilities by outlaws and desperadoes. On Monday last a squad of Federal soldiers were fired upon while quietly passing along the streets of Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, by a party of ruffians concealed in an old stable. The soldiers charged upon the building, and lost one of their number. His murderer, however, was shot in thirteen different places, and the whole gang arrested. They were found to number about fifty, and evidently expected a serious disturbance. This is undoubtedly but the commencement of a series of similar affairs in that section, which the Government will be called upon to crush with an iron heel. The authorities have recently been placed in possession of all the facts narrated below, and measures have been taken to nip the evil in the bud. For example: A squad of five men, under an individual named Ostride, one of the leaders in this scheme, left Windsor on Monday last for the East, for the purposes stated above. This fact becoming known to the United States detectives in Canada, information was dispatched which resulted in the summary arrest of the gang on Tuesday, immediately on their arrival on the American side at Niagara Falls. One man subsequently made his escape, but the rest are still confined there, awaiting an investigation into their business and destination. We do not state these facts to alarm, but solely to inform the public of threatening peril, and place them on their guard against impending danger.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

He is apprehended four years after the Commission of the Crime.

[From the Davenport Daily Gazette, March 3d.]

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Egbert, Marshal Means and officer Severance arrested at a small saloon on Brady street, opposite the Post Office, a notorious villain and murderer, who among many other crimes, is said to be guilty of the shocking murder that took place near Ottumwa, Wapello county, in this State, some four years ago, the victim of which was a young girl whom this man, McCombs, and an accomplice named Lawrence, had abducted from her home in Rockford, Ill. The circumstances accompanying this atrocious crime are yet fresh in the memory of many of our citizens. Large rewards, amounting to $2,000 in all, were at the time offered for the apprehension of the criminal, but without avail. Although he was at different times tracked by detectives very closely, he always managed to escape and the hopes of ever getting him had of late almost vanished. The circumstances that led to his discovery and arrest are somewhat singular and were purely accidental. A young soldier who is at present stationed at Camp McClellan, and who knew this man McCombs previous to the commission of the murder referred to, happened to meet him in this city and recognized him. McCombs had been in the employ of this young soldier's father for three years, near Rockford, Ill., and was recognized by him instantly. The young soldier being cognizant of the details of the murder and the fact that McCombs and the girl left Rockford together, immediately informed Capt. Ward, at Camp McClellan of these facts, and a messenger was sent down to Capt. Egbert, who accompanied by the young soldier and the two officers above mentioned, started out to find the individual. He was found at the saloon just as he had concluded a trade with a man for a horse for which he paid $180. When arrested he quietly asked "what for?" but made no resistance. He was then taken before Justice Wheeler and ordered to be committed for examination. The man who had sold him the horse agreed to give him back $170 and retake the horse which was agreed upon.

McCombs seems flush with money, and when arrested evinced not the least uneasiness. He said nothing about the affair, and only remarked that all he wanted was a fair trial. His business of late is said to be enlisting and deserting. He would enlist at a certain place, receive the bounty and premium, and then desert as soon as possible, in order to re-enact the proceeding at some other place. He is also reported to be a dealer in counterfeit money, and to judge from his looks he seems capable of doing almost anything but a good action. His examination will probably take place as soon as necessary witnesses can be procured.

His accomplice, Lawrence, has not been heard from since the time of the murder. It was at one time reported that he had also been found murdered somewhere, but of this there is no certainty. The young woman whom these two scoundrels abducted from her home, seduced and then murdered, was the daughter of respectable parents living in Rockford, Ill. She fell into their meshes by means best known to themselves. The trio traveled together in a light spring wagon from Rockford through Illinois and Iowa, and were last seen together at Ottumwa in the early part of April, 1860, where at the hotel at which they stopped one of the men pretended that she was his sister. Shortly after their departure from that place she was found in the Des Moines River, a short distance from the village, and an inquest holden over her body revealed the fact that she had been brutally murdered. Her skull was broken in and other marks of violence were visible about the corpse.

It is indeed to be hoped that the perpetrator of this horrible crime has at last been apprehended and that he will receive the punishment the enormity of the deed deserves.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Hon. Michael Hahn Elected Governor

We have received through the courtesy of Edward Spencer, master of the steamer Empress, a copy of the New Orleans *Times*, of the 23d ult., containing news from the election, which transpired on the 22d. The *Times* says editorially:

The election yesterday for Governor and other State officers was marked throughout by the greatest quiet and good order. From the opening to the close of the polls considerable spirit was manifested by the supporters of the various candidates, and electioneering arguments and artifices were availed of, but not the slightest breach of the peace occurred, as far as we were able to learn.

Remembering the scenes of past years which have attended the polls, and foully disgraced this city, the good order which prevailed yesterday is a very high compliment to the admirable government of the city at this time. And now that the administration of both State and city affairs is about to pass from the care of the military into the hands of civil officers, let us hope that the reins of Government have been given to men every way worthy and competent, and who will exercise the greatest scrutiny and caution in the appointment of all those under them.

The result of the election can scarcely have disappointed any one. Public opinion had for some time regarded the election of Michael Hahn as an event of almost certain occurrence. The friends of Mr. Flanders scarcely hoped to succeed, while the adherents of Mr. Fellows knew they were greatly in the minority, with no apparent chance whatever.

The returns, as far as received, indicate that Mr. Hahn has polled more votes than that of the aggregate number of his opponents, and is, beyond doubt, elected to the important office of Governor of Louisiana. The returns from the country parishes may vary, but cannot change this result. The total vote is greatly beyond that required by the President's proclamation.

And now, as the restoration of civil Government to Louisiana, and free State auspices, has been most happily inaugurated, we devoutly trust, and confidently believe, the future of our State will be all that has been predicted for it, one of unexampled progression and prosperity.

The following is the result for Governor as far as ascertained:

	Hahn.	Flanders.	Fellows.	Tot'l.
Orleans	[illegible]	1007	1139	5771
Baton Rouge	[illegible]	4	16	308
Algiers	79	108	67	254
Lockport	9	5	20	34
Fort Hudson	13	107	—	120
Carrollton	245	17	41	303
Donaldsonville	313	6	55	464
Franklin	[illegible]	1	—	329
Fort McComb	6	—	—	6
Fort Jackson	41	—	—	41
Buras	166	10	—	176

THE SINKING CONFEDERACY.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
London, Feb. 9, 1864.

What I am about to communicate I know to be a fact, to which good fortune has curiously assisted me. Loyal men will find no difficulty in crediting it; if the rebels don't I may parody Stephenson's remark, when asked what would be the consequence if a bull got on the track of the first locomotive; "It would," said he, "be bad for the bull."

On Saturday last, you may have observed, that the Confederate Cotton Loan, after long prostration, went up to the figure of 50. What was the cause of it? Just this:

When it was at its lowest, the Rebel agents here, and a new company, got up for the purpose, bought up the bonds for their own profit and a final venture. *They believe that the Rebellion is going to collapse*, and like rats, have determined to quit the sinking vessel, securing at once their own safety and as much plunder as possible. Accordingly, they have purchased two British-built steamers, one a fast side-wheel boat that can go 18 miles an hour. Four days ago this vessel was at Falmouth, taking in coal, intending to start on the morrow. She is commanded by the notorious Maffit, and has on board Mason, Slidell, their secretaries, Eustis and Macfarland, Maury, Dudley Mann, and a number of ladies. The first destination of the steamer is Bermuda, now the rendezvous of the blockade-runners, where probably some of her passengers will disembark and await the rest of the venture in safety to their precious selves. Mason and Slidell will, however, risk running the blockade into some rebel port. They take with them an immense quantity of Confederate bonds (purchased cheaply, as aforesaid), and a considerable sum in gold, raised by the English Company, at the head of which is the firm of Isaacs, Campbell & Co., the army and navy agents.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

An Interesting [illegible] of the Late Movements.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Chattanooga, Feb. [illegible], 1864.

The recent movement is at an end. During its progress I have sent you information daily; but the line of communication was long, uncertain and liable to the perils of censorship. It may not, therefore, be amiss to recapitulate, premising, however, that the whole movement amounts simply to an advance of Gen. Grant's center. Other purposes have been attained.

I have heretofore informed you that a portion of Hardee's army had been withdrawn from Dalton, and moved South, with the evident intention of reinforcing the troops intended to maneuver against Sherman. This movement of Thomas' army has compelled the rebel leaders to detain the remainder of the army about Dalton, at that point, and thus, in so much assisted Sherman's movement. This obviously was a part of the grand strategy of the present campaign auxiliary to the movements of the main attacking column, as was the expedition at an earlier date, of Morgan L. Smith to Lebanon, Alabama. The movement was commenced by concentrating at Cleveland Stanley's division of the 4th corps, under command of Crufts, and a provisional division of the 14th corps under General Mathias, with the advance of Crufts' command thrown forward to Blue Spring, on the line of the East Tennessee and Dalton road. At the same time the advance of the 14th corps was moved forward, near Ringgold, on the line of the railroad from Chattanooga to Dalton. That these preparations were not known to the enemy, is evident from the fact, that Cheatham's division moved south from Dalton as late as Friday night, while other divisions were put under orders to move at a moment's notice in the same direction.

On Monday, the 22d, the army commenced moving, as the positions indicate, in two columns. The first, under the command of Gen. Thomas, and comprising a part of the 12th Corps under Gen. Hooker, and a part of the 14th Corps, Gen. J. M. Palmer, moved along the road from Chattanooga to Dalton. The Second moved down the valley from Cleveland towards Dalton. Gen. Palmer took the advance of the first column. His advance consisted of the 28th Kentucky mounted infantry, 39th Indiana mounted infantry, and 2d cavalry, and Johnson's Division. The rebel pickets were met near Ringgold and driven in by the mounted force with little resistance. In the meantime the left column had moved as far as Red Clay, fifteen miles south of Cleveland, without opposition. A small advance force of the 4th Michigan cavalry, about six miles below Red Clay, came upon a superior force of the enemy and was compelled to fall back upon the main column, with a loss of three wounded. The rebels, who had advanced in pursuit, were in turn driven towards Dalton. On Tuesday Thomas' column moved at daylight, Johnson's division being still in the advance. The enemy's pickets were soon found in line across the bottom, about two miles and a half from Ringgold.

His picket line was very strong, but readily gave way before our mounted advance. The enemy indicating a disposition to contest the further advance of our troops, Carlin's, King's and Starkweather's brigades, of Johnson's division, were advanced in line of battle, with the 19th Illinois and 38th Indiana deployed as skirmishers. The rebels had thrown up a temporary barricade and opened a sharp fire, but our skirmishers drove them from their position, the cavalry under Harrison driving them in utter rout. In this affair the Nineteenth Illinois lost a sergeant killed and several men wounded. This affair, although without any severe fighting, was a most brilliant skirmish. The advance of the column met no further opposition and Tunnell Hill was occupied by the division of Johnson, and subsequently relieved by that of Jeff. C. Davis. The cavalry under Crufts met with some sharp skirmishing during the day but succeeded in driving the enemy's cavalry pickets within three miles of Dalton. It however fell back upon the main body at night fall.

On the side of Dalton towards Tunnel Hill is a hill, or rather ridge, of considerable elevation. It is called by the citizens Rock-Faced Ridge, and is a military position of great natural strength. It had been fortified by the rebels, and is the key to the occupation of Dalton. At the time of the movement it was held by two divisions of Hardee's corps, and the events of the [illegible] showed he had twelve pieces of artillery in position.

Wednesday was occupied in moving the two columns up to attacking distance of Rocky-Faced Ridge. The troops under General Crufts met with continual skirmishing with the enemy—principally cavalry. In the afternoon, however, he came upon the infantry pickets, drove them in upon his skirmishers and cavalry, and bivouacked in readiness to attack the east end of the ridge in the morning.

General Thomas, General Crufts not being up as expected, ordered Gen. Palmer to throw forward a sufficient force to feel the enemy, develop his position and strength, and to cover the movement of Crufts' command on the left. The execution of the order was given by Palmer to Jeff. C. Davis. Davis at once put his division in position—Gen. John King's brigade on the right, Carlin's and Starkweather's, (commanded by Hambright) on the center, and Morgan on the left. The brigade moved rapidly, and with great steadiness, into position, under a severe shelling from the rebel batteries. Our artillery replied, but with little effect. The shells were defective, and did not explode. Our men suffered some loss by the artillery fire, but as soon as they were formed, Morgan's brigade dashed forward at the double quick, and turned the rebel right. The left and center three brigades rushed forward with a will and shout. The enemy broke and were driven in disorder back towards the ridge. They once rallied and made a stand, and opened their artillery. Another charge from Davis drove them back to the ridge. This gallant action of Davis' division and the cavalry resulted in the capture of some two hundred prisoners, among them a Colonel and a number of line officers. Our loss was not severe. During these operations General Crufts succeeded in bringing his force into a position from which he could form the left in the proposed demonstration of the next day.

Thursday morning Gen. Crufts, in pursuance of Gen. Thomas' orders, opened the battle with a vigorous artillery fire, shelling the enemy's right. Under cover of this fire he moved Stanley's division of the 4th corps, and was soon engaged with the enemy on the east end of Rocky Faced Ridge. Simultaneously with this attack, the artillery of the 14th corps opened a rapid and fierce fire. At the signal four brigades—two from the 4th and two from the 14th corps—advanced. With a heavy line of skirmishers they resolutely and steadily pushed the rebels from point to point along the Ridge. This skirmishing continued until late in the afternoon, with the advantage in our favor. Crufts' men were doing well. Palmer's right under Dan. McCook's brigade was succeeding finely. Morgan however drove them into entrenchments from which he could not dislodge them. His was forced to fall back with considerable loss. His men fought with great gallantry but were unsuccessful for once. The 60th Illinois and 10th Michigan suffered severely in the assault upon the rebel rifle-pits.

The day's work accomplished all that was necessary to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. During the night the column under Gen. Crufts was withdrawn, and on Friday and Saturday the right and center fell back to Tunnel Hill. I regret to record among the casualties the mortal wounding of Col. Mihalotzki, of the 24th Illinois. He received the wound during a heavy picket fire on the night of the 24th. Col. Mihalotzki was an educated soldier, had seen service in Europe, and was an officer of rank when he left his home in Hungary. At the time the city of Chicago was called upon to furnish a contingent for the occupation of Cairo, Mihalotzki was ready with a company to take the field. Your readers will remember a company of short Germans, in green coats, armed with Yager rifles that paraded the streets on that memorable Sabbath—Mihalotzki was its Captain.

At the expiration of the three months' service he assisted in the recruiting of the 24th Illinois, going out as its Major, he became finally its Colonel. In him the country looses one of its bravest and best officers. Our total loss will not exceed 300. I think it will be less than that number. About 100 of these have already been brought into Chattanooga.

From Knoxville I have reliable advices to the effect that Longstreet has left Schofield's front a week ago. Last Friday his cavalry came within two miles of Knoxville. On Friday our trains ran to Strawberry Plains, and our cavalry were at Morristown. At the latter place a brisk skirmish took place, in which we had fifteen men wounded. The rebels, a rear guard, were soon driven. Where Longstreet has gone is unknown, but will not be for any length of time. Our troops are pursuing him. Parson Brownlow and family are on their way North, for the purpose of leaving his daughter at school.

Gen. Palmer arrived in Chattanooga this morning from the front.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, printed at Chattanooga last night, furnished by Mr. Boyles, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Jack.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Valedictory of Speaker Bocock—The Rebel Congress Currency Bill Panic, &c.

Mr. Bocock, Speaker of the late rebel Congress, in response to a resolution of thanks presented him, addressed a valedictory, from which we give a few extracts:

And now as we stand and look back over the history of the last two years, the mists already begin to dissolve, the clouds to lift themselves up, and our pathway to grow clear and distinct in the clear light of reason and reflection. We see now more clearly than ever before the dread responsibility which has rested upon us; and how deeply our action has involved the safety of our country and the best interests of mankind. We have been called to legislate for an infant nation, struggling with some of the embarrassments which usually attend a new political organization, and assailed from without by war—and such a war! So vast in its dimensions; so unexampled in its ferocity; so altogether unchristian and unholy in its spirit, and so exacting in its demands. To meet the requirements of such a war has indeed been our chief task—to give the men and the money. And yet we have not shrunk from the performance of this duty. When, in the spring of 1862, the failure of the State Legislatures to furnish us with a sufficient number of troops, raised by State authority, rendered it essential that prompt and strong measures should be taken by us, we boldly resorted to the measure of conscription, then new in this country, and thus we saved alike our army and our cause. And since that time, as the exigencies of the service have required it, we have enlarged the scope of that law and lessened the number exempted from its operation, till at last, by a recent enactment, it is believed that we have made it as efficient as present circumstances will allow. There is a party who desire peace. Let them get control over us to-morrow, and that party will have acquired a lease of power that will last for a generation. In such an event, there might be a few who would wish to see us restored to our former status and the old Union re-established, but their voices would be lost in the wild whirlwind and tempest of fanatical triumph and fury. Men want peace—do we not all want peace? Peace! how gladly would we hail its advent! How anxiously do we watch for its coming! But there can be no such peace. No. The people are resolved. They are self devoted. They will make all needful sacrifices. The fires of independence are burning brightly in their bosoms. Civil convulsions of this kind usually give birth to prodigies of military and civil greatness. We have not now a hero here and a hero there. Every village and every hamlet, and almost every homestead, now has its hero. Qualities of heroism have found their way into the bosoms of the softer sex, and men dare not, if they would, be otherwise than brave and true. Victory sits far off, on her mountain throne. Between us and her there may be defiles to be passed, ravines to be crossed, crumbling ledges to be surmounted that may break beneath our feet and throw us back. But if, notwithstanding all, we will move on with steady and determined purpose all these difficulties may be overcome, and soon, aye, sooner than we think, we shall seize her on her high seat, bring her home to ourselves, and enshrine her over our hearths for long years to come.

THE REBEL CONGRESS CURRENCY BILL PANIC.

[From the Richmond *Daily Inquirer*, Feb. 24.]

On the publication of the currency bill passed by Congress prices immediately "looked up." Everything has an upward tendency. Yesterday whisky, which had been selling ten days ago for ninety dollars per gallon, could not be bought at one hundred and twenty dollars. Brown sugar twelve dollars and a half per pound by the hogshead, and none offering. Some of the dealers have absolutely shut up and refused to do business at all, preferring to hold on to the goods rather than receive anything in the shape of money larger than a five dollar note.

Our Richmond Prisoners.

Baltimore, March 4.—In reply to numerous letters from the North and West, please announce that boxes for prisoners at Richmond, sent by express to Fortress Monroe, in care of Major Mulford, go direct to their destination. The name and regiment of the prisoner should be put on the box, which should be strong and secure.

C. C. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY MARCH 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The whereabouts of Sherman are still a mystery, though of such cumulative nature have been the reports of his retrograde westward, that we are prepared to fully believe the statement that he is safely arrived at Vicksburg. If this is so, the rebels are, or ought to be, the party foremost in chagrin, for it is one of the greatest achievements of the war to have marched a mixed force of horse and foot to Selma and back without disaster. We shall share the impatience of our readers for further particulars.

At the War Department should be read diligently the story of the boy who cried "Wolf, wolf," for some slight change will make it applicable to the cry of "Draft, Draft," which the people will presently come to disregard. Notwithstanding a new York gentleman, as says the dispatch, is assured by Secretary Stanton that "the draft will be enforced," there will be some incredulity as to whether there will be actually no other postponement. We shall see, but we already see the need of men. Our veteran regiments, every one of which should have gone back to the field with their ranks filled to the maximum are returning, each from one to three hundred short. The unwillingness is not among the people, but an unwillingness to trust the people. It is a perilous distrust.

The news of the death of the young hero, Col. Dahlgren, is confirmed. Elsewhere we append to the dispatch containing the tidings, a brief sketch of the life of the young hero. To him belongs the honor of achieving one of the earliest brilliant cavalry feats of the war, the dash into Fredericksburg, which brilliant exploit did much to awake respect for our cavalry, among the rebels, and a better appreciation of that arm of the service among our own people.

Our advices from East Tennessee are unusually full both by dispatch and mail, and give a very clear idea of the situation, and enhance the grounds of confidence in our strength in that field, defensively at least. We do not look for very extended operations at present.

The President has signed the Whisky Bill, which is now a law on about as small a basis of utility as any that ever consumed public time and stationery. As the woolen manufacturers would say, the whisky tax got worked "beyond its fibre," and down to a point of fineness that will need repointing speedily.

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

When the first rush to arms was taking place, and regiments were formed in a day, it was astonishing how largely the ranks were swelled by vigorous haters of the war, if we could take the word, to that effect, of Northern journals in the interest of Jeff. Davis, and very few men enlisted but the tools of the slave power, while the lovers of Freedom and Union talked well, but kept aloof from the service. What change has come over the spirit of these Northern traitors, that they so universally dread the votes of the very armies so largely made up of their own particular political allies? Have those last-named changed their views from contact with the twin infamies of Rebellion and Slavery, or were their numbers at the outset over-stated for partisan effect? Certainly there is nothing now, your genuine Copperhead more dreads (next to Fort Lafayette), than the soldiers' vote. In every instance where they can reach it, whether by the ruling of Copperhead Judiciaries, adverse to provisions to that effect already existing, or by votes of home Copperheads against such propositions, suffrage is denied to our troops in the field. The vote in New Hampshire adds another to the numerous proofs of this not mistaken awe of our soldiers' votes in the rebel mind.

The purpose they seek was never more confidently pressed than in New Hampshire, which State is the first to open the list of elections bearing on the Presidential questions of 1864. Last year the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, the Chief Justice of which is a Democrat, decided that any law permitting soldiers to vote would be in conflict with the Constitution of the State. Therefore the sixteen regiments which she has sent to the war, have been lost to the Union party at home, for comparatively few Democrats have volunteered. Last year the election contest was very close. There were three candidates—Union, War Democrat, and Copperhead. As an actual majority of one candidate over all is required, there was no choice by the people, though Mr. Gilmore received a considerable plurality. He was elected by the Legislature. This year there were but two candidates, and the issues are sharply drawn between the loyalists and Copperheads. Could the soldiers be allowed to vote the State would go Union by ten thousand majority. So the rebel sympathizers reckoned, and on data that, confessedly, filled Union men with anxiety. "Out of that nettle danger has been plucked the flower safety," for it has called out every loyal energy, and the result is "glorious triumph." New Hampshire has attested her loyalty by sending sixteen regiments to the field, and still retaining loyalty enough among her granite hills to utterly defeat the schemes of home traitors. The whole is a happy augury of the political contests of the year. The first gun from New Hampshire will presently be re-echoed from all round the political horizon.

THE TWO CAMPAIGNS.

We are in the midst of two campaigns, the Military and Presidential; the one for the suppression of the rebellion, the other for the election of a Commander-in-Chief who shall continue to direct our armies and to administer the affairs of the nation that the Union may be restored at the earliest possible time, and the whole country once more be at peace, integral in all its parts and with all its people acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. These two campaigns are of equal importance, or rather the one depends upon the other. Our military campaign will avail us little if through the supineness of loyal men, the power of the government falls into the hands of the allies of the South. Under ordinary circumstances it would be mortifying to reflect, that while we are putting forth our final efforts to suppress the rebellion we could allow ourselves to be diverted from the main object and turn aside from patriotism to politics. But the events of the past two years have rendered it imperiously necessary that we at home should be on the alert as to the Presidential succession, while our brethren in the field attend to the foes in arms. Thousands of men who, in the earlier stages of the war, co-operated with the Administration in an unanimous effort to crush the rebellion, are now morally in league with it. The lust of party has been stronger than the love of country. The ties of partisan associations have proved stronger than the bonds of Union. The opposition, based on purely party measures, has ripened into opposition to the legitimate acts of the Government, and undisguised sympathy for the rebel cause; and so strong a hold has human slavery, the corner stone of latter day Democracy, upon their affections, that they will persist in dragging its putrid corpse out to the light of the day, and [illegible] it as if life coursed through its shriveled veins, and it still brandished the whip and the goad. Urged on by scheming and unprincipled leaders, the rank and file of the party have abandoned their loyalty, and so far gone over to the rebel cause that the rebel organs openly recognize the defeat of the Union party as a triumph for their Confederacy. They see in our defeat a future peace based upon their success.

It is for these reasons that the Presidential campaign is one of the most vital importance to the salvation of the country, and that it is not only a matter of propriety, but absolute necessity, if we are true men, that we fight this civil contest as thoroughly and mercilessly as our armies are waging their contest in the field. Every favorable movement looking to the election of a Union President is a damaging blow to the rebel cause. The leaders of the Copperheads are encouraging the South to hold out. They rejoice over every reverse to the Union arms, and they seize such opportunities to attack the Administration which they hate as heartily as the rebels. The Union men of the North in this civil contest are seconding their sons and brothers in the field, who are looking to them to maintain their share of the burden. We have no doubts as to the result of the military campaign. We believe that our splendid armies under Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Meade, and Gillmore will do their whole duty, and achieve their share of the victory. The loyal men of the North must be prepared for equal exertion. Every man must act as if the salvation of the country depended upon him alone, and remember that in vigorously pushing the Presidential campaign we are aiding the military campaign, and thereby shortening the duration of the war. Every loyal man will devote his best energies to the election of a Union President, and that President will be ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

☞ The rebel Congress has appointed the first of April as the day on which one-third of the value of Mr. Memminger's currency will be "repudiated." The sufferers by that act of confiscation probably think this day to have been chosen in compliment to themselves, the victims of perhaps the hugest practical joke ever played off on All Fools' Day.

FIVE TO ONE

"But between the two forces a wide difference exists—the rebels outnumbered us five to one."—Parole Cor. N. Y. Times.

Will some individual favor us with an account of a battle in which we were defeated that the enemy did not outnumber us five to one? No sooner is there a battle than they outnumber us at least five to one. At Wilson's Creek, Corinth, Lexington, Belmont, Bull Run, Shiloh, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chickahominy, Chickamauga, the enemy invariably outnumbered us at least in the proportion of "five to one." This stereotyped phrase is becoming stale and disgusting—not only from its everlasting repetition, but from its glaring improbability. It is but another name for inefficiency, for incompetency, for criminality.—*Secesh Times.*

For the purpose of getting in a "lick" at the Union cause, the secesh concern is willing any time to utter a mendacious falsehood.

At Wilson's Creek, where the brave Lyon fell, the rebels never denied that they had 20,000 men in the action. Our forces were barely 5,000; that is four to one. At Lexington, the rebels under Price outnumbered the troops of Colonel Mulligan more than ten to one, as is well known. At Belmont it is not claimed that the disparity was in greater proportion than three rebels to two Union. It has long since been admitted that the respective forces engaged at Bull Run were very nearly equal up to 3 P.M., when Johnson came on the field with 8,000 reinforcements, which decided the day against the Federals. There was no "five to one" about it. It was never claimed that the rebels greatly outnumbered our forces at Shiloh. They got the start in the opening of the fight and kept it during the first day; but when our broken line was restored and fresh troops came up, the rebels were whipped with ease. At Ball's Bluff a brigade met a whole division, and of course was beaten. Big Bethel was a small affair at best, and badly fought. Chancellorsville was lost by bad generalship, and cost Hooker his command. The respective forces were considered to be about equal. At Fredericksburg our army was considerably the largest, but the rebels had a vast advantage in the strength of position, and Franklin fought his wing without either skill or bravery. The loss of the battle cost Gen. Burnside his command. The fight at Manassas was lost by reason of the treachery of McClellan's Generals, who were resolved to destroy Gen. Pope.

At Chickamauga it is well known that the rebel force exceeded ours by 21,000; Bragg having 75,000 against our 54,000. Who said there was "five to one?"

We are surprised that the secesh concern mentions Chickahominy, as there was but *one man* who claimed that the rebels outnumbered us, and that was its pet, Gen. McClellan. When he reached Yorktown with 120,000 troops, he refused to attack the 7,000 rebels behind a ditch, contending that they were more numerous than his army! When he commenced "changing his base," he asserted that the enemy numbered 250,000 fire-eaters, while he had but 125,000 innocent lambs, when in truth the rebels were but 75,000 at the outside. At Antietam McClellan had 94,000 and the enemy less than 60,000. At Gettysburg the two armies were not essentially different in strength—the rebels being some 10,000 to 15,000 the strongest. But when they stood at bay on the bank of the Potomac and could not cross, they had but 55,000, while Meade's force was re-inforced up to 90,000, but he lacked the courage to strike.

At Chattanooga the rebels had 45,000 and a wonderfully strong position. Grant attacked them with 70,000 and crushed them as he would an egg-shell.

At Vicksburg the garrison numbered 30,000; Johnson had 25,000 of a relieving force outside, and between them lay Grant's army of 50,000 for two or three weeks before he was re-inforced.

At Gaine's Mill, Porter with 27,000 men fought for seven hours, against more than 65,000 rebels, and McClellan refused to reinforce him, although on the other side of the creek lay 80,000 idle men listening to the roar of battle. As soon as Porter was defeated, McClellan commenced a precipitate retreat to the gunboats on the James river.

At Stone River the two armies were of nearly one strength. It was a fair open field fight, and the rebels were soundly whipped. At Perryville, Buell let one wing of his army fight the whole rebel force, and consequently got worsted. At Pea Ridge, the rebels had three men to our two, but were soundly thrashed. At Donaldson, our force was nearly double that of the entrenched enemy but Grant carried the works by storm, and captured 10,000 prisoners, and all their artillery.

In the late Florida fight the rebel force was estimated by nearly all the reporters at 12,000, while ours was barely 5,000, and the superior weight of the rebel fire, proved that they greatly preponderated in numbers.

From this hasty summary, it will be seen that, in some battles our forces outnumbered the rebels, while in other engagements they exceeded ours.

The war has demonstrated one fact: that when the opposing forces are equal in strength and position, the Union troops win in almost every contest. But this the secesh organ will not concede, its sympathies being with the rebels. For Union soldiers it has no feeling but hatred and bitterness, and it cannot speak of them, or the cause for which they contend, in terms other than calumny and falsehood.

THE DEMAND OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The immediate demand of the spring campaign is the concentration of our forces and quick, strong blows at the very vitals of the rebellion. We have been fighting now nearly three years, and we submit it is about time to close in with our adversary. We shall never get this tree of the rebellion down if we spend our time lopping off twigs and branches. We must attack the trunk close down to the ground. It will be harder work and we may have to take off our coats and perspire a little, but the blows will tell, and ere long the tree will fall and bring down the twigs and branches with it which we can lop off at our pleasure. It is no secret that an expedition is now ready to start for Texas with a force of cavalry as large as that of Gen. Smith's, and a still larger infantry force to go to Texas via the Red River. Of what use is an expedition into Texas? We have forces enough at various points to cut off the exportation of supplies from that State to the rebels. Of what use then is it to send twenty or thirty thousand men across those arid wastes where every man in the State immediately becomes an enemy, fighting against us. If we have got thirty thousand men to spare in Louisiana, concentrate them where they can be made available. Suppose these troops had been joined with Sherman's command for instance. He could have marched through Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama at his leisure, inflicting the most serious blows at the very heart of the Confederacy, wasting its substance, destroying its material of war, holding Mobile at his mercy or falling like a thunderbolt upon Johnston's flank. There are three armies which must be crushed, Lee's Johnston's and Longstreet's, and to effect, that our forces must be massed and hurled upon them. We cannot do it in Texas, nor in Florida nor in Kentucky. We must go where they are, and must go with men enough and arms enough to do it. Crush those three armies and the rebellion is over. The Confederacy falls, and Texas falls with it. There were but two props to the rebellion—slavery and its armies. The one we have already knocked from under it. Now let us attend to the other, not by going to Texas, but by marching into the heart of the Confederacy, and ending the war. If we have not got men enough, let the draft be enforced. What the people want is short, sharp, decisive work. It is time we stopped scattering our armies and fighting on the outer edge of the rebellion. Step over the border and sound an advance into the heart of the enemy's dominion. Grapple the rebellion by the throat and not by the tail. Cut the latter clear off and the monster will still be as lively as ever. When Hercules set about cleaning out the Augean stables he didn't sweep round the grounds, but opened the doors, walked in and went to work with a will. We have been fighting at the outside door long enough. If Kilpatrick with five thousand men could go to the outer defences of Richmond, Kilpatrick with fifty thousand men might go beyond the inner. If Sherman with twenty-five thousand men can go to Selma, Sherman with twice that number can go where he pleases. But the route doesn't lie through Texas. We have traveled round the circumference long enough, let us take the diameter and go to the center.

McCLELLAN'S TREATY WITH KENTUCKY.

One would think from the inordinate length of McClellan's Report that it should at least have the merit of completeness. Boswell's Life of Johnson, which is of about the same bulk, has every detail of that great bear's life even to the taking of a pinch of snuff or the changing of his nether garments. But McClellan, even though he has endangered the supply of paper and poured a perfect river of ink over reams of foolscap, has omitted a great deal. Were his Report a purely military one, these omissions might be overlooked, but as it is a political document, sent out to advance his claims to the Presidency and confirm wavering Copperheads, these omissions are of the most flagrant character.

When McClellan drew sword in this contest, he evidently thought his mission was a [illegible] that there was a p[illegible] heart which would ring at the pro[illegible]. At the outbreak of the war he thought he heard it tinkle, and he immediately entered upon his political mission. After he had shattered that splendid army of the Potomac in the Chickahominy marshes, he sits down at Harrison's Landing and issues a manifesto to the President, laying out the political grounds upon which the civil and military policy of the Administration is to be carried out. He evidently appreciated the old maxim, that the pen is mightier than the sword, and he accordingly dropped that weapon and took to the goose quill.

His political policy with Kentucky is another fair instance of his powers in this direction, and makes one of the omissions of which we complain. While commanding at Washington, he negotiated a treaty for the United States with General Buckner, a rebel general formerly of Chicago, who acted for Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, and now of Chicago. This treaty established the Kentucky neutrality, and imparted a new sanctity to Kentucky soil. It interposed Kentucky between the two armies and was to hold back the United States while the rebels occupied Tennessee and carried Kentucky into the Confederacy. This treaty we publish. It is due to the great and comprehensive political sagacity of McClellan, and it should be incorporated in the next edition of the report. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1861.

SIR: On the 8th inst., at Cincinnati, Ohio, I entered into an arrangement with Major Gen. George B. McClellan, Commander of the United States troops in the States north of the Ohio River, to the following effect:

The authorities of the State of Kentucky are to protect the United States property within the limits of the State, to enforce the laws of the United States in accordance with the interpretations of the United States Courts, as far as those laws may be applicable to Kentucky, and to enforce with all the power of the State our obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, as long as the position we have assumed shall be respected by the United States.

Gen. McClellan stipulates that the territory of Kentucky shall be respected on the part of the United States, even though the Southern States should occupy it; but in the latter case he will call upon the authorities of Kentucky to remove the Southern forces from our territory. Should Kentucky fail to accomplish this object in a reasonable time, Gen. McClellan claims the right of occupancy given the Southern forces, I have stipulated in that case to advise him of the inability of Kentucky to comply with her obligations, and to invite him to dislodge the Southern forces. He stipulates that if successful in so doing, he will withdraw his forces from the territory of the State, as soon as the Southern forces shall be removed.

This, he assures me, is the policy which he will adopt toward Kentucky.

Should the Administration hereafter adopt a different policy, he is to give me timely notice of the fact.

The well-known character of Gen. McClellan is a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of every stipulation on his part.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector General.
To his Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Ky.

Strange Charge Against McClellan.

A written statement has been furnished to the Secretary of War from a citizen of Maryland, a former member of the Legislature, and cousin of the rebel General Lee by marriage, in whose house Lee stayed during the battle of Antietam, in which he states that on the night after the battle, Lee sent a Messenger to McClellan, asking a personal interview, and that in accordance with the request, McClellan rode through the lines that night and had a long interview with Lee inside the rebel lines. During that interview, he states that Lee told McClellan his army was then crossing the Potomac.

The writer of this statement, with ten or twelve others, who are said to be cognizant of the fact of McClellan having such an interview, have been summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Personal.

General Grant's nomination by the President as Lieutenant General was reported in the Senate by the Military Committee on the 2d, and unanimously confirmed....Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Wyatt, formerly of the 101st Illinois volunteers, was shot in a row at Franklin, Morgan county, on Monday, the 29th ult., and died of his wounds the next day. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and leaves a wife and several children.....Parson Brownlow arrived at Louisville on the 2d inst. from Knoxville. He has been quite ill, but is now convalescent....Captains Sawyer and Flynn, who were sentenced to death at Richmond in retaliation for the hanging by General Butler of two rebel spies, have been exchanged.....Rev. Thomas Starr King, for many years a well known clergyman of the Unitarian Church, and a popular lecturer, died in San Francisco, California, on the morning of the 4th inst. His disease was diptheria, and his decease very sudden....The notorious guerilla, Col. Richardson, *en route* northward as a prisoner, while attempting to escape was shot dead by Capt. Stone, near Cave City, Ky.....Gen. Sol. Meredith has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the 5th District of Indiana. The District is composed of the counties of Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Randolph, Union and Wayne. It is the strongest Union District in the State. It gave Lincoln 5,464 majority. Now represented by Hon. George W. Julian.

The Richmond *Examiner* of a late date says: "So this year again there are signs of trouble in the great Northwest—not signs of peace with us, but of disintegration and dislocation at home; *gracious buds of promise, which with the approach of their elections may bloom and blossom into bloody fruit of revolution.*" From the threats and conduct of the secesh concern in this city, the inference may be drawn, that it is one of the "gracious buds" of Jeff. Davis which intends to "bloom and blossom into bloody fruit" of rebellion in Illinois. But this precious "bud" may happen in the course of events to be nipped by a killing frost before it "blossoms" into "bloody revolution," not by "mob violence" but by the strong hand of military law. There are certain bounds even to the endurance of the benign and long suffering Government of the Union. "We say this not in the way of "threat, but simply to state a fact which "will be as obvious to others as it is to us if "others choose to put themselves in the "channel of curious information."

Miscellaneous Matters.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives, to increase the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to $8,500 per annum, and the Associate Justices to $8,000, and Judges of the District Courts from $3,000 to $5,000. The districts in which Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are located are allowed the latter sum. The District of Northern Illinois is allowed $5,000; in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, etc., $4,000....The two Radical German papers of St. Louis—*Westliche Post* and *Neue Zeit*—have hoisted the name of Fremont for President....A party of veteran soldiers, belonging to Indiana, at home on furlough, gutted the *Sun* office at Vincennes, Ind., on Tuesday of last week.—The editor of the *Sun* is a notorious rebel sympathizer, and has previously had several narrow escapes from the hands of the soldiers.... A railrord collision took place early on the morning of the 3d inst, at North Vernon, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.—Two cars loaded with soldiers of the 17th Ohio infantry were smashed and a number of soldiers injured. The collision was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the employees of the road.... It is stated that Judge Underwood, at Washington, is making about one hundred decrees of confiscation per month. The average confiscation of property which thus passes from disloyal hands per month is about one million dollars....A fearful explosion of the laboratory connected with the military magazine at Quebec, Canada, occurred at noon of the 4th. The explosion was terrific, shaking the whole town. Some twelve to fifteen persons were killed....The large and splendid hotel known as the Reed House, at Erie, Penn., the dry goods store of Hayes & Co., the drug store of McConkey, Mr. Sherman's hardware establishment, and two other brick buildings, were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th. The furniture of the Reed House was saved. The total loss is about $200,000....The extensive drug and medicine establishment of Weeks & Potter, 120 Washington street, Boston, was burned to the ground on the morning of the 5th inst. The full loss is $140,500 [illegible] for $4,500, mostly in Boston and New England.

☞ Says a cotemporary:—Only a few of those high in authority, perhaps only Gen. Grant himself, knew precisely what the purpose of the late movements in the Southwest was; and how far they have been successes or failures is, for the present, a matter for speculation. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that Gen. Sherman's expedition was designed to do something more than drive back the guerillas from the Mississippi River. The appearance is that the failure of the cavalry column, under Generals Smith and Grierson, to form a junction with Sherman, in Central Mississippi, materially disturbed his plans. It was necessary beyond a doubt, as he would be compelled to obtain supplies by foraging if he persevered in going forward and penetrated Alabama, that his cavalry should be considerably superior to that of the enemy. Without this superiority he could not cover enough of the country to gather subsistence. He waited several days at Meridian, and, hearing nothing from Smith, fell back. If the cavalry had joined him, it is not unlikely he would have made his way through Alabama and come out at Huntsville, or in that vicinity, thus forming a formidable right wing for the Army of the Cumberland.

☞ THE Detroit papers say that tens of thousands of dollars have been made by cowardly refugees in Canada, who cross the river, enlist in the army, receive their bounty money and then desert. They make it a professional business, and the income thus secured insures them a snug living. Even the negroes are in it, and several instances are mentioned in which they have made two or three hundred dollars a day, but not without [illegible] as a number of the swindlers have been arre[illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important from Gen. Custar's and Kilpatrick's Raid.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

The statement that Kilpatrick's attempt to take Richmond was made in consequence of information brought by Col. Streight is incorrect. The expedition started before Streight's arrival and Streight expressed the opinion that Richmond was inaccessible on the northern side. A tug bearing a late dispatch to and from Kilpatrick and Butler to Cherrystone Inlet, was captured by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 4, 1864.

Deserters and contrabands have been coming in quite freely of late, until Tuesday night last, when the rise in the Rapidan put a check to the immigration.

Gen. Meade and a part of his personal staff went to Washington to-day.

Guerillas continue their devilitries along the line of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The *Republican* of last evening says we are authorized to announce that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, announcing that Gen. Kilpatrick succeeded in cutting the railroad and telegraph communications of Gen. Lee to Richmond by tearing up the rails on the Virginia Central railroad at various points, and destroying the canal and mills on the James River. He burned much other property belonging to the rebels, inflicting a severe blow on the rebellion. He was met by the enemy outside the defences at Richmond, but succeeded in forcing him inside the outer works, where a spirited engagement ensued, when darkness came on and the conflict ended. Kilpatrick finding the enemy and the works too strong to allow him to reach the city and accomplish the object of the expedition, withdrew and reached the lines of Gen. Butler with the loss of about 150 men.

It is assigned as a reason for the unexpected alertness of the rebels in preparing to repel Gen. Kilpatrick, that the destruction of the telegraph and the track of the Virginia Central Railroad was announced in Richmond, by Gen. Lee, immediately after the occurrence, over the telegraph lines between Richmond, Lynchburg and Gordonsville. This seems highly probable, from the fact that the expedition passed through Lee's pickets and beyond his rear without a skirmish, and was met at some distance from Richmond by a formidable force of mounted infantry.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has received from Gen. Butler a dispatch from General Kilpatrick, dated Yorktown, 4th, saying: "Colonel Dahlgren was directed to make a diversion with 500 men on James River. He attacked the enemy on Tuesday afternoon, and drove them on Richmond. The main attack having failed, Dahlgren attempted to join me at Meadow Bridges. He and Col. Cook were with the advance guard, which became separated from his main force. Since then nothing has been heard from them. I have still hopes that they may yet come in. The main force reached me with slight loss."

General Butler adds that a rebel deserter informed one of his aids that a one-legged Colonel and about a hundred men were taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle*, from Culpepper to-day, says: Gen. Custar, with 1,500 picked men, in light marching order, left Culpepper Court House about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The 6th and 3d corps marched from their winter quarters earlier in the day; the former halted at Madison Court House, and threw out a strong cordon of pickets, while the latter bivouacked in the neighborhood of James City, and held the line of the Robertson's road.

About 2 a.m. the raiders left their resting-place near James City, and took the road for Charlottesville. The men had been picked from Merritt's and Gregg's divisions, and were well mounted. When they marched up the steep banks of the Ravenna River, their crossing was unknown and altogether unexpected. Before us (the correspondent says) was a large cavalry camp, the huts arranged with mathematical precision and soldierly regularity. On one side the horses were quietly standing; on the other side pieces of artillery were parked with all the appurtenances neatly arranged and in close proximity to the caissons. The 5th regular regiment of Gen. Merritt's old brigade, led the van, Capt. Ash, with one squadron, dashed among the comfortable looking huts with reckless precipitancy, and scattered the occupants in all directions. He ordered the men to destroy all they could, and they obeyed their instructions to the very letter—neither axes nor rat-tailed files could be found in command. It was impossible to spike the guns, or chop the gun-carriages to pieces, so they contented themselves with blowing up the caissons and destroying the camp. In the meantime the enemy were rallying with the rapidity and zeal of Gael at the call of the chief. Several pieces of artillery were belching forth their destructive notes at audacious intervals, and the main body of Gen. Custar's command coming up, the enemy were driven a short distance to give us foothold on the crest of the same hill with themselves. Between our troops and the town the enemy were gathering a great force; everything warned us to get away as soon as possible lest it might be too late to get out surrounded. They had telegraphed from Charlottesville to Orange Court House that uninvited visitors were there, and aid was needed to expel them from the neighborhood. The answer to these dispatches came toward evening in shape of five loads of infantry. There was nothing left us now but speedy retreat. Horses were wheeled about, and towards sunset the Ravenna was recrossed, and the bridge burned. All the mills that could be found in the neighborhood were destroyed. In returning, the advance was given to Col. Sherman, who commanded the brigade of five hundred men, chosen from General Gregg's division. The night was very dark, and the rain that continued to fall was mingled with sleet.

General Custar, who followed with one thousand men, who composed the remnant of his command, got lost in the thick gloom. For some time they attempted to blunder through a deep and muddy ravine, into which they had estrayed; but when they thought of the two pieces of artillery, all hope of getting through with them was given up. Sherman, with his five hundred men, continued on their course, which, luckily for them, was correct; and about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning they reached our infantry pickets outside of Madison Court House.

Gen. Custar, finding it impossible to proceed further, bivouacked that night in the woods. While he halted his horses and refreshed his men, Gen. Stuart, with 3,000 cavalrymen of Wickham's and Fitzhugh Lee's Brigades, was marching towards his rear. Next morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. Custar marched on toward the right road, having found it, and marched upon it a short distance, when he discovered that Stuart, with his ragged but indefatigable followers, had succeeded in getting into his rear, at the nearest Stanardsville, which is about 15 miles from the picturesque little village of Madison. The rebel cavalry were seen drawn up in line across the road. This meant hostility. For some time the officers of our little command were at a loss what to do. The object of their wearisome and dangerous raid was to draw the rebel cavalry away from the Central Road to Richmond, but they had no intention of drawing them so far to the rear. All that bothered our troops was the section of Ransom's battery, and that slightly impeded their progress. In general council it was proposed to throw these two Parrott guns into the nearest and deepest ditch; but Gen. Custar protested, declared he would fight his way through. He ordered a charge, which was led by him in person. The rebels stood their ground manfully, but our two guns now opened on them, and completed their discomfiture that was fast causing their lines to waver.

They fled hastily, and our men pursued them hotly, but they reached another road which afforded us a chance for egress. Three rebels were killed in the charge, and a considerable number wounded. Many prisoners fell into our hands, some of whom succeeded in making their escape.

Col. Stevens hearing the firing in the direction of Stanardsville, and knowing it must be Custar, started back with his baggage, horses and wearied men to the relief of the beleagured party. They proceeded till the enemy was met, and Custar discovered to be safe, when they also returned, without damage.

This expedition was highly successful. The diversion created in favor of Gen. Kilpatrick could not have been greater.

The Third and Sixth Corps remained on the open ground exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. At one time Gen. Sedgwick was at a loss how to proceed.

No intelligence has been received from General Custar. These troops had consumed their scanty store of supplies while clouds assumed a more gloomy aspect. At last everything was discovered to be progressing favorably, and the infantry are by this time on the homeward march.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF GEN. CUSTAR'S RAID TOWARD CHARLOTTESVILLE.
[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]
CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VA., Wednesday morning, March 2, 1864.

Gen. Custar's reconnoitering expedition returned to camp last night after having completed, when the time employed and the numerical force engaged is considered, one of the most daring raids of the war.

In my dispatch of Monday I mentioned the fact that the expedition, which consisted of detachments from the 1st, 2d and 5th United States, 6th Ohio, 6th Pennsylvania; 1st New York and 1st New Jersey cavalry, in all 1,500 men, passed through Madison Court House early that morning. One section of Capt. French's battery, commanded by Lieut. Porter, accompanied the cavalry.

The troops were in light, marching order, and moved rapidly toward Stanardsville, distant, south-west from Madison, 12 miles, crossing the Rapidan at Banks' Mills Ford. At Stanardsville the enemy's pickets were discovered, who retired precipitately before our advance. Meeting with no opposition, Gen. Custar pushed forward to the Ravenna River, crossing at Burton's Bridge, a long wooden structure spanning the river at a point distant three or four miles from Charlottesville, which place he had received orders to reach if possible. The rebel pickets on the opposite bank withdrew over the hills as our forces crossed, and soon after the enemy opened with artillery, without, however, doing any injury to our men, who were sheltered by the hills on the other side of the river.

Owing to the peculiar topography of the country, which was wooded and hilly, the exact location of the enemy was not at first discovered, and a squadron of the 1st Regulars was deployed up the river on our right to reconnoiter the enemy's position, while a squadron of the 5th Regulars, under command of Captain Ash, was sent down the river on our left for a similar purpose. Discovering an artillery camp some distance down the river, Captain Ash, with his squadron, consisting of only sixty men, immediately charged it, destroying the huts, blowing up six caissons, and burning up two battery forges, together with a quantity of harness belonging to the battery.

Captain Ash's gallantry, and the bravery of his men in accomplishing this feat in the face of a rebel cavalry brigade (Wickham's) drawn up in the woods not over three hundred yards distant, are universally mentioned in terms of the highest commendation. The enemy seemed entirely at fault as to our strength, and for some time made no direct advance. Flanking columns of infantry were afterward seen, however, moving on our right [illegible] Custar having ascertained to his satisfaction that Wickham's brigade of cavalry, together with a considerable force of infantry, were in his immediate front, seeing the hopelessness of advancing further in that direction, determined to recross the river. While on the other side of the river, five trains of cars were distinctly heard at Charlottesville, undoubtedly bringing up reinforcements. On crossing to the north bank of the river, the bridge, together with a large flouring mill, was burned by order of Gen Custar.

The utter impracticability of reaching Charlottesville with his insignificant force being apparent, Gen. C. retired his column up the Stanardsville road, halting soon after dusk to feed the horses, jaded by their march of over forty miles. Several faint charges were made on our rear guard by a small pursuing party, but no casualties were sustained by our men.

Owing to the hilly nature of the country and the bad condition of the roads, it was found necessary to halt for the night eight miles south of Stanardsville, in order to recuperate the exhausted artillery horses.

Lieut. Col. Stedman, of the 6th Ohio, commanding the detachment of five hundred men from Gen. Gregg's Division, being in advance of the main body and ignorant of the fact that the column had halted, continued the march toward Madison Court House, arriving there some time during the night. Orderlies were dispatched by Gen. Custar to Col. Stedman directing him to return, but, owing to the darkness of the night and the distance Col. S. had advanced beyond the main column, they were unable to intercept him.

By this Gen. Custar was left with only 1,000 men, nearly twenty miles from any infantry support, and in extreme danger of being intercepted and cut off by a vastly superior force of the enemy. Understanding the peril of this isolated condition, Gen. C. was prepared for any emergency which might arise. Should he be intercepted and find himself unable to retire by the road he went out, he was prepared to strike to the northward into the Luray Valley, returning through one of the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The skillful manner in which he subsequently completely outgeneraled the enemy, rendered this route unnecessary.

Early yesterday morning the column began its march toward Madison Court House, being but slightly harassed by the enemy, who seemed to be [illegible] for the specific purpose of fighting, but with the intention of surrounding and capturing Gen. Custar's whole party. A short distance below Banks' Mills, the point at which General C. intended to recross the Rapidan, is Burton's Ford, from which a road is running [illegible] At the junction of these roads, on an eminence, a large force of rebel cavalry was discovered [illegible] rected fire upon them, the first killing three of the enemy.

In the first charge thirty rebel prisoners were taken, who stated that the whole of Wickham's brigade, commanded by Stuart in person, was in front, the major portion being at Banks' Mills Ford awaiting Custar's approach. Without a moment's hesitation, Gen. C. conceived and executed a plan for his extrication from his perilous situation. Ordering another charge upon the enemy on the Burton Ford road, and leading it in person, as he is wont to do, he again drove back the rebels still farther toward the Ford, until their allies at Banks' Mills, comprehending the danger of their friends' position, and believing Custar determined to cross at Burton's Ford came down the river to their support. It was then that Custar's tactics became apparent to the astonished enemy.

Facing his battle lines by the flank, his whole force was almost instantly moving down the road with the speed of the wind toward the Stanardsville road, which, striking, he wheeled to the left, and reaching Banks' Mill Ford, recrossed the river, thus completely eluding the mass of the enemy, who seemed confident of "gobbling" his whole command. The tactical ability displayed by Gen. Custar is spoken of in the most complimentary terms.

THE RESULTS OF CUSTAR'S RECONNOISSANCE.

There can now be no impropriety in disclosing the objects of the late movement. It is doubtless generally known that the reconnoissance by Custar, supported by infantry, was a simple diversion in favor of Kilpatrick who has not yet returned from his raid in the direction of Richmond.

That the attention of the enemy has to a considerable degree been drawn to the left wing of Lee's army by Custar's demonstration, is confirmed by rebel prisoners, who report their officers to have been in a great state of trepidation, believing a monster raid in progress on their left. Confirmation is also had in the fact that a large number of troops were concentrated around Charlottesville to resist our advance.

Among our captures are sixty prisoners and a number of valuable horses. Three flouring mills, six caissons, two forges, a complete set of artillery harness, and eight wagons loaded with commissary stores, were destroyed during the raid. Captain Paine, of the Topographical Engineers, accompanied the expedition, for the purpose of making observations, and gained very important and valuable information appertaining to his department. We lost none in killed, and but ten or twelve wounded. We lost none in prisoners.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Times* special gives the following additional statement as to the results of Kilpatrick's raid.

Miles of railroad track on two principal roads over which Lee transports supplies for the northern army of Virginia have been so thoroughly destroyed that some time must elapse before the roads can be put in running order again. The depots of commissary, ordnance and quartermasters' stores were burned or destroyed. No less than six grist mills and one saw mill, principally at work for the rebel army, were burned. Six canal boats loaded with grain, with several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Millikin's Bend, were destroyed. Nearly 350 prisoners were captured, several hundred horses were pressed into the service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of the opportunity to come within our lines.

The following account from the expedition after leaving Richmond is of interest:

At night the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond and two miles from the Chickahominy, at half-past eleven, just as the Confederates were fairly asleep, except those on duty. The rebels opened with a two gun battery upon the camp of Gen. Dodge's brigade, and the enemy then charged the camp of the 7th Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines and under Col. Litchfield, supported by the 1st Vermont, Col. Preston, handsomely repulsed the enemy. Several men were wounded and Col. Litchfield is missing, and it is feared is also wounded.

General Kilpatrick decided to move across the White House Railroad and down the Peninsula during the day. Captain Mitchell, of the 2d New York, with the bulk of Dahlgren's command engaged the main column of the enemy on Tuesday night and all day Wednesday, and on Wednesday night hovered all about the command. Skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions.

On Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock, a large force of cavalry came from the rear of the column. Gen. Kilpatrick was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The 1st Vermont, under Lieutenant Colonel Preston ably assisted by Captains Grant and Cummings, and the 1st Maine bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour while the 6th Mich. and other regiments of Gen. Davis' brigade, were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by Co. A, 1st Me., led by Capt. Estes, A. A. G., and Capt. Cole, when 5 of the enemy were captured. The enemy suddenly retired, but when the command moved forward pressed the rear flanks.

Several times an offer of battle was made, but they refused it. To-day (Wednesday) several returns from Richmond came into our camp and reported the presence of Captain Wilson, of the 2nd Ohio, who had escaped from the Richmond bastile, near at hand. For some reason he did not join the command. On Wednesday also Lieutenant Whitaker was sent to Tunstall's Station on the White House Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found that place in flames. From negroes in that vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Butler's department, had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand. On Thursday morning Kilpatrick moved toward New Kent Court House, and on his way he met Colonel Spear in command of a cavalry force, looking after Kilpatrick's command.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Report that He Intends to Invade Georgia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

There is no harm now in stating that the principal if not the sole object of Sherman's movement was the destruction of Railroads West and North of Meridian, in order to prevent the enemy from troubling the navigation of the Mississippi river, or of making raids within our lines in that country.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: "A dispatch dated Memphis, 1st, received this evening, gives some most interesting details of Sherman's movements. The dispatch says: 'After having reached Meridian, Sherman sent out scouts to feel the ground and ascertain whether Logan, who had started from Florence, Alabama, to meet him, and Smith and Grierson, on whose cavalry he relied to prosecute his march on Selma, were advancing. Three days elapsed before he received any answer, but as his army had but limited rations, by a rapid movement, which disconcerted the rebels, he suddenly turned toward Aberdeen and Columbus, in the richest part of Eastern Mississippi, where his army was sure to find abundance of provisions. By this movement he turned his back on Selma and Mobile, marched toward Logan, who had already advanced to a distance of about 100 miles from Johnston's flank, now menaced by his advance.' The dispatch says that the rumor spread concerning the attack upon Mobile and Selma by Sherman, was simply meant to divert public attention from the real object of the expedition, which aims at invasion of Georgia, somewhere between Trenton and Lafayette."

REBEL ACCOUNT.

From Richmond papers, Feb. 22d to Feb. 29th, we gather the following interesting items relative to Gen. Sherman's expedition:

SHERMAN'S FORCES RETREATING TO VICKSBURG.
[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.]

We have important news this morning from Sherman's expedition. An official dispatch was received at the War Department last night, from Gen. Polk, stating that Sherman's forces had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns in the direction of Vicksburg. It is supposed that the Yankee Commander, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted, and his cavalry reinforcements intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, was forced to abandon his expedition, and betake himself to the desperate expedient of a retreat through a country stripped of its supplies and laid waste by his advance. Whether he can accomplish a retreat with success, remains to be seen. The whole country from Jackson to Meridian is said to be devastated. It is said that in Raymond, Clinton, Brandon and Jackson not a single house is left standing except the public buildings. Along Sherman's line of advance the farms were laid waste, the fences destroyed and residences given to the flames. The Yankee commander is reported to have boasted in a speech before he left Memphis that he would subdue the spirit of the people of Mississippi by a system of barbarities never before practiced upon any people. These are now likely to react upon their guilty author; and his retreat lies through the desert he had left in his rear.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.
[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.]

Our Southern exchanges bring us but little as to the situation of affairs in Mississippi. The accounts we get represent Sherman's entire army as certainly retreating to Vicksburg. A special dispatch from De Soto to the Mobile *Register* says:

An intelligent citizen of Enterprise, held in custody by the enemy during their stay, expressed the opinion that the entire army will move toward Vicksburgh.

After burning the bridge this side of Quitman, and the public buildings and some private houses in the town the enemy returned to Enterprise.

Yesterday morning the whole force at Enterprise moved off toward Meriden.

Another despatch from De Soto says:

"A person from Enterprise to-day states that parties who have *come through Meridian report that the Yankees left that place yesterday morning, going west.*"

DEMOPOLIS.—Tuesday, Feb. 23. The enemy's forces along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi River. Their mounted infantry in North Mississippi are also retiring, being closely pressed by Gens. Forrest and Lee.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 21.—The main column of the enemy is still at Meridian. A detachment has occupied Lauderdale, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A portion of a column of mounted infantry have occupied Aberdeen.

[From the Montgomery Mail, Feb. 18.]

The enemy, on arriving at Meridian, appears to have put on his "thinking cap." For two days he has made no serious advance in any direction. Meanwhile our army is reported to have crossed the Tombigbee river at Moscow, and at present to be in position on this side. The purposes of the enemy are still shrouded in mystery. Everything is mere conjecture as to his probable movements.

THE ENEMY STILL ADVANCING [illegible]
[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 29.]

Rumors report the enemy still advancing from Meridian, but the accounts are conflicting in this statement. One rumor represents the enemy to have reached Cuba station, twenty miles east of Meridian, but the *Mississippian* contradicts this, and says:

"It is certain, however, that Sherman has not advanced to Cuba Station, twenty miles east of Meridian. If he had, his stay would be short there, as there is but little left in Lauderdale county to sustain either man or beast. The enemy do not seem desirous of venturing into the unproductive and sterile country lying between Meridian and Demopolis. To-morrow may bring something definite in news, perhaps, of the enemy's retreat or of his continued advance toward Selma. Having met with but little resistance thus far, Sherman concluded to push on for Selma and Montgomery, only pausing at Meridian to obtain reinforcements from some other point."

A dispatch from Enterprise says:

"There has been no movement of the enemy in this direction. The general opinion among well-informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march, centrally, toward Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. Johnston."

Per contra, the *Mississippian* of a late date says: We learn from persons from Demopolis that Gen. Polk has crossed the Tombigbee at Moscow, ten miles below Demopolis, with his army—with the exception of Gen. French's division, which is at Demopolis. It is expected that the enemy will be checked at the Tombigbee, and that a battle will take place there in a day or two. The banks of the Tombigbee furnish excellent natural fortifications and a splendid line of defence. It may, however, be sound policy to allow the enemy to cross the Tombigbee. If he is permitted to do so, his destruction is absolutely certain, if our commanders and troops meet public expectation. If his force is larger than the telegraph makes it, there is no escape for him except through the supineness of the people and soldiery, or the most extraordinary want of skill in our commanders.

THE EVACUATION OF MERIDIAN.
[From the Mobile Register.]

A private dispatch from Enterprise, dated last evening, states that our forces evacuated Meridian Sunday morning. The Government property was all saved, and nearly, if not all, the machinery of the railroad company. Our troops retired in good order in the direction of the Tombigbee river. The last train above on the Mobile and Ohio railroad passed Meridian at one p.m. yesterday, and reported the enemy in full view, just entering the town. The train was not fired on, and no effort was made [illegible]

[From the Selma Mississippian.]

Sunday afternoon Lee entered the place with a portion of his cavalry, and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be of any service to the enemy. A sharp fight took place in town, resulting in the enemy's defeat. Lee drove them back to the infantry support, and that evening Meridian was given to them, cleared of all the Government property, as well as railroad cars and locomotives. Lee was compelled to burn some of the rolling stock that could not be got away.

[From the Mobile Register.]

Everything was saved at Meridian, including two thousand bales of Government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of Commissary, Quartermaster and Ordnance stores.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.
[From the Atlanta Appeal.]

A gentleman who was with Polk's command when it fell back from Morton, and left Meridian on the 11th, brings us sorrowful intelligence of the ravages committed by Sherman in his march through Mississippi. He is carrying out his threat in his late Memphis speech, that he would make the people feel the power. Raymond, Clinton, all of Jackson except the public buildings, Brandon, and even the little village of Morton, were given to the flames. On the route many dwellings and all the outbuildings and farming utensils were destroyed. He desires to make the people dependent, with a view to make submission to the military government he proposes to establish, a necessity. The Yankees burned about ninety stores and vacant houses in Jackson. Gen. Wirt Adams came upon and destroyed about fifty wagons, killing mules and drivers with pistols.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.]

We learn that in the evacuation of Meridian by our troops, there was no loss of public stores or ammunition, these having removed in good time to Demopolis.

The *Mississippian* says that the best estimate it has of the force of the enemy is as follows: Two columns of infantry, of 35,000 men, and 15,000 cavalry. The advance guard consists of cavalry, followed by a column of infantry—then the wagon train, consisting of 1,300 wagons, guarded on either side by a file of men four deep—then another column of infantry, with cavalry in the rear.

Gen. Polk telegraphed yesterday that our cavalry had got between Sherman and his cavalry reinforcements, and had probably by that time engaged them; and he expresses a moral assurance of the success of the expedition.

INTERESTING REPORT BY COL. STREIGHT.

Rebel Treatment of Union Prisoners—Flagrant Violation of his Terms of Surrender—The Outrages to which his Men were Subjected.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1864.

Hon. F. W. Kellogg, House Committee on Military Affairs:

Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, I have the honor to report the following facts in relation to the treatment of our officers and men by the rebel authorities:

It is impossible for me to give you an account of all the acts of barbarity, inhumanity and bad faith I have witnessed during my captivity; but I will endeavor to mention such instances as will give you as correct an idea of the true condition of our men as possible.

On the 3d of May last near Rome, Georgia, my command having become so reduced by hard fighting and marching, during the seven days previous, that it was evident to me that we (about fifteen hundred officers and men) would fall into the hands of the enemy, and, after holding a council of war with my regimental commanders, it was decided to capitulate, and thus to secure the best terms possible for the command as a condition of surrender. In accordance with this decision I met the rebel commander, Gen. Forrest, under a flag of truce, when a stipulation was entered into between him and myself, whereby it was agreed that my command should surrender as prisoners of war, on the following conditions, to-wit:

1. Each regiment should be permitted to retain its colors.
2. The officers to retain their side arms.
3. Both officers and men were to retain their haversacks, knapsacks and blankets; and all private property of every description was to be respected and retained by the owner.

The above terms were in a measure respected while we remained with General Forrest; but no sooner were we turned over to the rebel authorities than a system of robbing commenced which soon relieved us of everything valuable in our possession. The blankets, haversacks, and knapsacks were taken from my men at Atlanta. They were also robbed of nearly all their money, and most of them lost their overcoats at the above named place. Here, too, the colors and side arms were taken from us. My men were turned into an enclosure without shelter of any kind, destitute of blankets and overcoats, as I have before stated, and kept under guard for four days, during which time a most disagreeable cold storm prevailed; after which they were sent forward to Richmond and soon exchanged.

My officers were sent to Richmond, after a stay of about ten days in Atlanta. On our arrival at the rebel capital we were all searched separately, and all moneys found in our possession were taken from us. For a few days thereafter we were allowed to draw small sums of our money for the purpose of purchasing food. But this privilege was soon denied us.

I then asked and obtained permission from the rebel authorities for the officers to send home for money, clothing and provisions. The clothing and provisions were generally delivered to the parties ordering them, providing the package or box containing them was not broken open and rifled of its contents before it reached its destination, which was frequently the case; but in no case within my knowledge has the money been delivered to the owner. The retention of this money, after expressly agreeing to deliver it, is an act of perfidy that beggars description. I have repeatedly called the attention of the rebel authorities to the terms of my surrender, and demanded that its provisions be complied with; but General Winder, commandant of the prisoners, took from me the stipulations signed by Gen. Forrest which he still retains, and refused to be governed by its provisions. My officers, together with something near one thousand other United States officers, are confined in a large warehouse building, with an average space of about twenty-five feet square to each man. This includes all room for washing, cooking, eating, sleeping and exercising. They have no bunks, chairs or seats of any kind furnished them, consequently they both sit and sleep on the floor. The windows of the building were entirely open until about the middle of December last, when pieces of canvass were furnished for the purpose of closing them to keep the cold out; but, as this would leave us in the dark, we were compelled to leave a portion of them open and endure the cold.

Many of the officers were entirely destitute of blankets until our government sent a quantity to us in the forepart of the winter. The supply of blankets is now exhausted, and officers who have been captured during the last six weeks have none furnished them.

The rations furnished both officers and men by the rebels consist of about one pound of corn bread, made from unbolted meal, and one-fourth of a pound of poor fresh meat, per day. The meat has been issued to the prisoners but about half the time since the first of December last. In addition to the rations of bread and meat as above stated, the prisoners draw about two quarts of rice to one hundred men. There is a sufficient quantity of salt furnished, and a very small quantity of vinegar. I will here remark that, in a few instances, say six or eight times at most, a small quantity of sweet potatoes has been issued instead of the rations of meat.

The above is the sum total of the rations issued to our officers and men now prisoners of war.

The condition of our unfortunate enlisted men, now in the hands of the enemy, is much worse than that of the officers. From early in May last, when I arrived in Richmond, to about the 1st of December, all the enlisted men were taken to what is called Belle Island, and turned into an inclosure like so many cattle in a slaughter pen. Very few of them had tents, or shelter of any kind, and the few tents furnished were so poor and leaky as to render them but little better than none.

All the prisoners are taken to Libby when they first arrive in Richmond, for the purpose of counting them and enrolling their names; consequently, I had a fair chance to see their condition when they arrived. Fully one-half the prisoners taken since May last were robbed by their captors of their shoes, and nearly all were robbed of their overcoats, blankets and haversacks. Many of them had been compelled to trade their pants and blouses for mere rags that would scarcely hide their nakedness. Very many of them were entirely bareheaded, and not a few, as late as the middle of December, were brought in who had nothing on but a pair of old ragged pants and a shirt, being barehanded, barefooted, and without a blouse, overcoat or blanket.

I have seen hundreds of our men taken to the hospital thus clad, and in a dying condition. I have frequently visited the hospital, and have conversed with large numbers of dying men, brought there from the island, who assured me that they had been compelled to lie out in the open air, without any medical attendance, though for several days they had been unable to walk. Though destitute of anything like quarters, and nearly naked during the cold, stormy and chilly fall season, the first and chief complaint of all those I saw and talked with was on account of an insufficient quantity of food. I will here remark that in no instance have the rebel authorities furnished clothing or blankets to our men. During the winter large numbers of our men were frozen. I heard one of the rebel surgeons in charge say that there were over twenty of our men who would have to suffer amputation from the effects of frost. This was before the coldest weather had commenced.

Some time in the fore part of December a portion of our men were removed from the island to some large buildings, where they were more comfortably quartered; but there has been no time since May last but what more or less men have been kept on the island, in the open air, and without blankets or overcoats. It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days without food. This was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburg prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. The officers captured at Chickamauga assure me that they and their men were robbed of everything. Many of them lost their coats, hats and boots as soon as captured, and then were nearly starved and frozen.

I trust you will pardon me for the tedious length of this communication. If you will bear with me I will only call your attention to a few of the outrages practiced on our officers and men in the prison discipline. Under the building known as Libby prison is a large cellar, in which they have several cells partitioned off. Several of them are without any light, but some have windows below the pavement. These cells are used for the purpose of confining securely such of the prisoners as the authorities may fear will attempt to escape, as well as such as may chance to offend some one of the many petty official and prison attaches. Some of our unfortunate men are continually confined in these filthy holes on one pretext or another. It is the uniform practice to send any and all persons sent to these cells on bread and water only. Lieutenant Reed, of the 3d Ohio Volunteers, was thrown into one of these cells and kept there for forty-eight hours, without anything to eat or drink during the time. He was not allowed any blankets nor his overcoat. The weather was very damp and cold, and he at that time was suffering from a most severe wound in the hip.

On the night of the 19th of December I received a communication purporting to come from one in authority, stating that for one hundred dollars in greenbacks and two silver watches myself and my friend would be permitted to pass the guard. Some days previous to this one of my officers succeeded in making his escape in this way, and although I was not without apprehension that it was a trap, nevertheless I resolved to try the experiment. Accordingly Capt. B. C. G. Reed, of the 3d Ohio, and myself went to the designated place at the appointed hour, where we were assured that it was all right. We complied with the terms and passed out; but no sooner were we outside the guard lines than Lieut. La Touche, the Adjutant of the prison, and seven men sprang out from a concealed place and commenced firing upon us, without halting us. We were unarmed and could do nothing but surrender. We were taken back to the prison, put in irons and thrown into one of those filthy holes called cells, where we were kept for three weeks on bread and water. The weather was very cold during the time, and we nearly perished. There was a large amount of filth in the cell, which I could not induce them to remove, nor could I get them to permit me to remove it. I also asked for a box to sit on, of which there was a large number in the cells. But everything was denied me. At the time I was taken to the cell there were six of our men confined in one of those cells for attempting to escape. They had been there for six days without blankets, and two of them were very sick. They were released at the end of seven days of their confinement.

I might continue to enumerate instances of a similar character, but these will answer to give you an idea of what is daily taking place. I cannot describe to you the loathsome filthiness of those cells. They are infested with an innumerable number of rats and mice, and they have no mark of having been cleaned since they were first built. It is needless for me to say that no man can survive a long confinement in a place of this kind; and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one who can now be called a well man.

As I have before remarked, it is impossible for me to enumerate in this communication but a few of the many acts of barbarity which have come under my notice, though I have endeavored to give a correct conclusion relative to the treatment our unfortunate men are receiving at the hands of the inhuman people with whom we are at war. They seem lost to every principle of humanity, and it is my candid opinion that their brutality to our prisoners is only measured by their fears.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel 51st Indiana Volunteers.

THE SITUATION IN GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE FROM CALHOUN COUNTY.

THE GLORIOUS RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Glorious Day in Southern Illinois.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Kilpatrick's Raid—Death of Col. Dahlgren Confirmed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1864.

An official dispatch from Gen. Kilpatrick, says 12 men of Col. Dahlgren's command have come with in our lines at Fortress Monroe.

They report that Colonels Dahlgren and Cook, with 40 men were ambushed near King and Queen Court House, with a large number of negroes, where they were attacked by a superior force of rebels, and that Col. Dahlgren and a number of men were killed and the rest taken prisoners

The negroes were shut up in the jail. A servant of Col. Dahlgren's who subsequently arrived, reports that he saw his body by the roadside stripped and horribly mutilated. Col. Dahlgren's personal gallantry carried him on this expedition, which has proved so fatal. Gen. Meade vainly attempted to dissuade him from going.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac dispatch states that the Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 5th, reports that Col. Dahlgren was shot dead in an encounter with the 9th Virginia regiment.

The *Sentinel* claims the capture of 204 of Kilpatrick's men and five officers. They do not claim to have killed many.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: The President has received a dispatch stating that Col. Dahlgren and command reached Williamsburg on Monday morning. It is impossible to say whether this report or the one of his death is correct.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Republican* of this morning has the following:

In our first edition yesterday we doubted the statement that Col. Dahlgren reached our lines in safety. We did so because we knew at the time that the Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday morning, a copy of which reached Gen. Meade's headquarters, announced that Col. Dahlgren was killed in the skirmish at King and Queen's Court House. This fact was telegraphed to the President late on Sunday night, eight or nine hours after Gen. Butler's dispatch of Sunday was received, announcing the safety of Col. Dahlgren.

The news of the death of Col. Dahlgren was not made known to his father, Admiral Dahlgren, until this morning, because there was a lingering hope that there might be some mistake about it in the *Sentinel*. Late last night Gen. Butler telegraphed that he had received information confirming the announcement in the *Sentinel* that Col. Dahlgren was killed at King and Queen's Court House.

The President being satisfied that there was longer any good reason to doubt dis death, deemed it his duty to communicate the fact to Admiral Dahlgren, which was done.

COLONEL DAHLGREN.

Colonel Ulric Dahlgren was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and is the son of Admiral Dahlgren, the commander of the fleet operating off Charleston. He is a young but dashing officer, and has earned his Colonel's commission by his bravery.

The subject of this sketch first came into notice during the present war as an aid-de-camp, having been appointed on May 29, 1862, to that position, from the District of Columbia, with the rank of Captain. He was ordered to report to General Fremont, then at the head of the Mountain Department, and was by him assigned to the staff of Gen. Rufus Saxton, then commanding a division in that section of country. Under General Fremont, Capt. Dahlgren participated in the campaign near Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862. When General Fremont was relieved of his command, Captain Dahlgren was attached to General Sigel's staff, and participated in the campaign of the Army of Virginia and in the operations in the valley before Washington.

Captain Dahlgren, on Nov. 9, 1862, made a successful dash into the city of Fredericksburg, at the head of a small force. He succeeded in taking during this raid a larger number of military prisoners than those which composed his command, captured a quantity of material, besides killing and wounding several rebels. During this brilliant expedition he lost but one killed and four missing. Gen. Sigel spoke highly of this affair.

During the Pennsylvania campaign of June and July, 1863, Captain Dahlgren behaved with distinguished gallantry, and was severely wounded during an engagement near Hagerstown, finally having his leg amputated below the knee. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of Volunteers, to date from that particular time.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

The Situation in East Tennessee—The Defences of Knoxville, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 7.

A force of rebels reported at 500, under Major Taforth, on the 5th, made a sabre charge on a picket of 96 men of the 30th Tennessee, at Panther Springs. A desperate running fight ensued, the rebels being repulsed at each charge.

Lieut. Gamble was severely gashed in a hand to hand encounter with a Major.

Our loss was 2 killed, 8 wounded, and 29 captured. Our men took one prisoner, who puts the rebel loss at 30 killed and wounded. A rebel Sargeant and a Captain were wounded severely.

The 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, 900 strong, has just arrived.

The vote of Knox county, so far, is 1,478. Two districts to hear from will make it about 1,500 against 2,400 before the war.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, March 8, 1864.

A letter from Knoxville says that the rebels still have some force at Bull's Gap, where they make a show of resistance. It is thought that the larger part of Longstreet's army has reinforced Johnston, and that only enough are left behind to cover the transfer.

Gen. Schofield's headquarters are at Morristown. In three weeks the bridges at London and Strawberry Plains will be repaired, and a new era in East Tennessee military operations will begin.

Better health is prevailing among the troops, the report for February showing a decrease of 400 on the sick list since the previous month.

KNOXVILLE, March 6.—The county elections yesterday passed off quietly. The whole number of votes cast in Knoxville is 261, against an average vote in peace times of 700. Making allowance for absentees in the army, and the vote is full and larger than anticipated. In the country districts it was fuller. 150 votes were polled in the neighboring district, in Sevier county, against a usual vote of 170. The returns of Knox county will not all be in until to-morrow. No report at all as yet from adjacent counties. The vote would have been much larger, but many undoubted loyal men objected to the oath required by Gov. Johnson as a condition, and did not vote.

There is nothing new in army affairs to report, except the capture at Chilahavo Mountain of sixty rebels by the 4th Indiana cavalry. A brigade of rebel cavalry dashed into our lines to-day at Massy Creek, but were handsomely repulsed. We took a few prisoners.

LATEST.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 8, 1864.

All the laborers on the London Bridge have been sent below to work on Dolton Railroad.

A Bristol citizen, one Thomas Mepham, left here to-day, going North. He ran the blockade into the Confederacy with a thousand pounds sterling to speculate in cotton, was conscripted into the rebel army, passed through several severe battles, and finally escaped into our lines a wiser man.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
KNOXVILLE, March 2.

The bridge over Flat Creek, three miles from Strawberry Plains, was carried away by the freshet a few days ago. Capt. Whitman has a detail of men ready to replace it, and no time will be lost in getting the materials to the spot. The bridge at Strawberry Plains could scarcely have been laid. It has rained for about thirty-six hours in succession, and the roads are miry and the streams swollen. Though this will retard our advance, yet it cannot fail but tend to our ultimate advantage by improving the navigation of the rivers which were very low.

The rebels were at Bristol, near the Virginia line, when last heard from. Their present whereabouts cannot be ascertained by our couriers. There is consequently a dearth of military intelligence, and not even a rumor worth recording.

Daily trains run on schedule time to Strawberry Plains, carrying supplies and the mail.

A great amount of business is done by the different departments at this post; and there can be no doubt but that Knoxville will be the great base of military operations in this important arena of the war.

Our belligerent facilities are on the increase, our lines are strong and outstretched in every direction, while our position here in the center is impregnable. Longstreet said he would have attacked us but he "had no confidence in his men." His opportunity is gone by forever. We have confidence in our works, and in our men too, and, to quote scripture, we "show our faith by our works." Our cavalry under Gen. Sturgis must now be close on the enemy.

FEB. 29.—Our advance is now at New Market. Our communications to that place by railroad will soon be complete. The pontoons have just gone up for the bridge at Strawberry Plains. General Schofield commands in person.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

All Quiet along our Lines—The Anderson Calamity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 6.

The news from the front represents all quiet with the exception of an occasional exchange of shots between the advance cavalry pickets.

To-day a large force of cavalry appeared in front of our cavalry at Nickajack Gap, and pressed our cavalry.

The railroad will be repaired to Ringgold at once. Deserters arrive at the rate of about thirty per day.

An election for county officers in Hamilton county took place to-day. Result not yet known.

The following particulars of the Railroad accident at Anderson on Saturday night, I get from the correspondent of the Chattanooga *Gazette*: Two freight trains left Chattanooga together; one arrived at Anderson, and while taking water with signals all out properly, the other came dashing along. The engineer and fireman jumped off, but the engine rushed into the stationary train, driving a caboose car in which there were ladies and officers, half through another car. All the men but two jumped from the caboose, which took fire. The following were burned to death: Mrs. Dr. Jordan, Mrs. Knox, Miss Vogel of Huntsville, a citizen, and a soldier of the 4th Minnesota. Miss Lillie Prisard was badly burned, and died soon after being taken out. A Mrs. Buffa was also badly burned.

The responsibility is put upon the engineer of the rear train, who soon disappeared and cannot be found.

All the ladies were from Huntsville, Ala.

LATEST
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CHATTANOOGA, March 8, 1864.

Shortly after the demonstration of rebel cavalry on Harrison's cavalry, yesterday, the rebels retired and our forces advanced and now hold Nickojack Gap.

It is not unlikely that the rebels may assume the offensive.

A railroad accident occurred near Stevenson, last night, by which three women and several men were killed, and a number injured.

The 89th Ohio has re-enlisted.

A rebel spy who has been lurking about town was captured, and is closely guarded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1864.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

The army tug Titan recently captured at Cherry Stone, was chased by a gunboat sent in pursuit, and finally took refuge in Piantakatunk creek near Rappahannock, where she was set on fire and burned before our small boats could reach her. Two rebel naval officers, one a Lee, led the force which captured the Titan. They burned the telegraph station at Cherry Stone, and carried off the battery.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS.

The bill reported by Mr. Julian, from the House Committee on Public Lands, to secure homesteads to soldiers out of the confiscated lands, is substantially the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, of which a synopsis has been heretofore given in your columns.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill as passed the House fixes salaries of Assistant Secretaries at $3,000 instead of $3,500. The effect of this is to reduce salaries of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, which are now $4,000. The others remain as at present.

Harrington resumed position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day.

The gold bill, as passed by the House, simply authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt either with or without rebate of interest as he may deem most expedient. This is Boutwell's amendment, which was adopted by the House as a substitute for Ways and Means bill.

The Chaplain bill, passed by the House, gives pay to Chaplains when absent on leave, and provides that they shall have pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month for disability.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The principal feature of to-day is Gratz Brown's speech, which occupied two hours and a half in delivery, and attracting unusual attention. It embodied the whole gospel of radicalism in a masterly combination of argument and sarcasm. The main point was that one must incorporate into the national life and legislation the divine law. He was quite severe on the Administration, contending that it had been dragged into the policy of freedom by the loyal masses, and was never there from choice.

The House passed the Senate ambulance bill.

There was quite an animated scene when Mr. Schenck moved the passage of the bill dropping off from the army rolls the unemployed Generals and staff officers. Messrs. Cox, Voorhees, Holman, Ganson, Kernan and other Democrats, objected, protested, and threatened fillibustering if its passage was insisted on.

There was a general clamor on that side of the House about McClellan, and the blow being at him. Finally the subject was postponed until next Tuesday.

The bill raising the rank of Provost Marshal General to Brigadier General, passed the House. Ayes, 68; nays, 36.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT AT THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Rawlings, his Chief of Staff, arrived here in the afternoon train, and was immediately made to suffer the inconveniences of hotel enthusiasm. A serenade is threatened.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It appears from a report of the late Admiral Foote, just made public, that after an examination of several sites in the West, he recommended Carondelet, Mo., for a naval depot, with an auxiliary depot at Cairo, Ill. The subject is now before Congress.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominees as Postmasters: J. Bowen, Washington, D. C.; Annie M. Smith, Rockford, Ill.; Nelson Brockway, Belvidere, Ill.; T. A. Marshall, Vicksburg, Miss.; W. W. Waters, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.; John S. Shimmons, Lawrence, Kansas; Elisha B. Smith, Georgetown, Cal. D. S. Turner, Columbia, Cal.; Harlow L. Street, Sonora, Cal.; A. D. Joslyn, Elgin, Ill.; Jas. C. Sloo, Cairo, Ill.; Edward Russell, Davenport, Iowa.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Rumor assigns to Hillock the rank of Assistant Adjutant General, which is practically a higher position than that he is to vacate.

The delegations from New York and Eastern banks, who came here to effect such a change in the National Banking law as will let in their institutions, with their distinct names, have accomplished their mission. A clause in the act requiring the new banks to be designated by numbers will be stricken out.

It is thought a bill will be introduced in the House next Monday, increasing the pay of soldiers to $8 per month.

FROM CAIRO AND BLOW.

Sherman Reported to have Reached Vicksburg—Election at Memphis, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 8, 1864.

Passengers by the steamer Luminary from Vicksburg on the 3d, say that Sherman and his army are there.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, Capt. Conner, brought us Memphis papers of Sunday, this morning.

The election passed off at Memphis without great excitement or accident.

The *Argus* claims the triumph of what it calls the National Union County Ticket, known in contradistinction to the party supported by the *Bulletin* as the Unconditional Union Ticket.

If the *Argus* may be believed, the former party elected their Sheriff, Clerk of Common Law, and Criminal Court Clerk, County Court, County Register, and Trustee, with two of four magistrates, and one of two Constables. There was but one district to hear from.

Hon. Connally F. Griggs, of Knoxville, had arrived at Memphis to open the District Court of the Western District of Tennessee, the session of which is to commence to-day.

I have it from good authority that C. K. Underwood, of Helena, designs being a candidate for United States Senator from Arkansas.

Col. Underwood is well known throughout the State, and will prove a formidable competitor for office.

MEMPHIS, March 7th, VIA CAIRO, 8th.—Steamer Fanny from Memphis, 7th, brought 240 bales of cotton. The election there passed off quietly, resulting in the choice of a majority of conservative candidates.

FROM CENTRALIA.

A Glorious Day for Southern Illinois.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CENTRALIA, Ill., March 8, 1864.

This has been a glorious day in Egypt. Thousands of citizens of Marion and adjoining counties arrived at an early hour to join in the honors to the 48th Illinois veteran volunteers. The train arriving at 9 a.m. brought Gov. Yates and staff, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor, and Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, and Gen. W. O. Benton, of Indiana, who were received by a Committee of citizens and escorted to the Centralia House.

The train from Cairo brought Gen. Baynie, Col. McCook of the 31st Illinois volunteers, and delegations from the counties south. At 11 o'clock the 48th was reviewed by Gov. Yates, Gens. Benton and Baynie, and Col. Pease of the 49th Illinois volunteers. At 12 o'clock a sumptuous dinner was prepared by the loyal ladies of Centralia and Marion county, which reflected the highest credit on their taste and liberality. The dining hall was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, and patriotic devices, all indicating the fullest sympathy of Southern Illinois in the measures of the Government in the prosecution of the war. At 2 o'clock the immense crowd, numbering fully 5,000, assembled at the Christian Church, outside of which the speaker's stand was erected.

The meeting was called to order, and Thos. Quick, of Richview, appointed President, and C. D. Fletcher, of the Centralia *Sentinel*, Secretary. After patriotic music by the glee club, Gov. Yates was introduced to the audience, and for two hours held that vast concourse spell-bound, in a speech pronounced by all to be the happiest of his life. He first addressed the 48th Ill. veteran volunteers, under command of that intrepid officer, Col. Lucian Greathouse, thanking them for the large share they have contributed in securing achievements which have emblazoned the banner of the Union.

He paid a handsome tribute to Gen. Benton, of Indiana, present on the Island, whom he had met in the Vicksburg campaign, commanding a brigade composed of the 33d and 99th Illinois infantry, the 8th and 18th Indiana infantry, and 1st Indiana battery, and to Gen. Baynie, who organized the 48th and took it to the field. His review of the record which Illinois has made in the war, the distinguished and eminent service of her Generals, and the prowess of her 165,000 soldiers, was full of thrilling interest, and was received by the multitude with deafening cheers. He reviewed the causes of the war, the justness of the acts and measures of the Administration in support of the Government, the necessity of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and its irrevocability, that the policy of reconstruction proposed by Mr. Lincoln was just and liberal to the South, and none would refuse to accept it but those who were disloyal.

The Copperheads of Illinois and the Northern States received a castigation which exceeded in littleness anything which has heretofore proceeded from his excellency. It is impossible to send by this medium anything like a correct synopsis of his speech. It will receive full notice by mail. The people seemed thoroughly united in the enthusiastic thunders of applause which greeted the brilliant points with which his speech abounded from first to last.

General Baynie next addressed the audience and seemed to catch the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of his gallant old veterans. He did not differ with Governor Yates or Mr. Lincoln, in the present policy of the war, and endorsed the Governor's position in the most logical and interesting speech I have yet heard from him. He said, unequivocally, that the reconstruction policy of the President was all the South should ask, and more liberal than they deserved, and if any refused to accept it they were traitors, and had no rights, which even niggers were bound to respect. He favored the use of negroes in any way the Government could make them available against traitors, and urged his old comrades to remember the dying words of their lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who, on his dying couch on the field at Donelson, conjured them to fight courageously until every traitor was subdued, and the authority of the Government fully vindicated.

Gen. Benton then made a short, stirring and eloquent speech, particularly addressed to the veteran heroes. He had met Governor Yates on the field of battle and testified to the love and esteem in which he is held by the soldiers of the Northwest. In every bivouac east and garrison from the Ohio river to the Gulf his name was as a household word and pronounced [illegible] they speak of their wives and children, and that Indiana took stock in Dick Yates, and thought that if there was a better Governor than Richard Yates in this Union, it was Governor Morton. And if Illinois troops were excelled by any, it was by those from Indiana, but he knew no State line between Indiana; if there was one it was imaginary. He never thought, when in the greatest peril on the field of battle, whether he called on Illinois or Indiana forces; but whichever he ordered, he knew he was all right, for they never turned their backs on the enemy yet, and never would. He said he loved the soldiers of the great northwest, that had done enough hard fighting to take all the wind and backbone out of those Southern bravadoes, who a few years since said that one of them could whip ten Northern men; and appealed to the boys of the 48th to prove how elegantly the chivalry beat their heels [illegible] feel a little proud of our Western army, for, although the Army of the Potomac had the finest material, it had yet failed to come to time. He [illegible] and that he now only begged that they would save themselves from being whipped, and the Northwest would, under the glorious Grant, whip around and come into Richmond at the back door. General Benton's eloquence and logic is of the purest type, and abounds in the sharpest wit, enthusiasm, and lofty patriotism.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—On the 10th inst., the valuable autograph letters of the great Western Sanitary Fair, and a number of interesting war relics, will be sold at auction in Cincinnati. In the collection is President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SPOKEN.

How are You Copperheads.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—10:30 p.m.—71 towns give Gilmore 17,530, Harrington 13,938, scattering 81. Gilmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All but five of the Republican councillors are elected; probably 9 of the 12 Senators elected are Republicans and a majority of the representatives.

There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Indian War—Upper Mississippi Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, March 8.

The general plan for the Spring campaign against the Indians was decided upon while Gens. Sibley and Sully were in Milwaukee. Details are now being arranged, and all that it is proper to make public will be given in a few days, but all statements at present are mere speculations.

The ice in the river has commenced to move. According to the history of previous years, the river is usually open within 15 days after the ice begins to move, and if that proves true this season we shall have navigation two weeks earlier than ever known before.

The water remains almost as low as it was last summer, and unless we have very heavy rains this spring, we shall have another low water year.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Startling News from Calhoun Co. Ill—R. R. Accident—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, March 8, 1864.

Another affray between the Copperheads and soldiers occurred at Hardin, Calhoun county, on Friday last. A Copperhead cheered for Jeff. Davis and was promptly shot down by a soldier. The Copperheads then gathered and hung three soldiers and shot three others dead.

The Copperheads of Calhoun county are assisted by renegade Missourians, who are infesting Calhoun and Pike counties by hundreds. No action has been taken in regard to it by the authorities.

The citizens of Pike county have organized themselves with the intention of clearing out the bushwhackers, and have apprehended two or three of the supposed murderers.

Two freight trains on the Great Western Railroad collided near Camp Butler, yesterday evening. Both trains were running at a fearful speed to make up lost time, and meeting in a deep cut, came together with a tremendous crash. One man, a soldier, was killed. The blame is said to rest upon the train dispatcher at Springfield, who bears the reputation of being a careful man who understands his business.

By special orders from the War Department, the following officers are dismissed from the service for absence without proper authority:

Capt. T. F. Lengvin, 76th Ill.; Lieut. J. B. [illegible]ing, 28th Ill.; Capt. J. W. Hopkins, [illegible] Ill.; Capt. E. P. Boas, 20th Ills. By direction of the President, Lieut. Wm. G. McConnell, [illegible] Ill., is permitted to resign.

Lieut. G. Scudamore, 80th Ill., a recently escaped prisoner of war from Richmond, has permission to delay reporting to his regiment 30 days.

Ninety-four men of the 27th Illinois, re-enlisted veterans, arrived to-day, and were furloughed for thirty days. They left Chattanooga on the 3d, and brought with them a rebel flag with skull and cross-bones on it, captured within a few feet of Gen. Bragg's tent. They returned the old battle-scarred flag of the regiment to the Governor.

Over 100 recruits for the 64th Illinois left to-day for Ottawa. That regiment is now full and ready for the field.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Legislative Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., March 8, 1864.

In the Senate bills were introduced to re-submit Marquette and Green Lake counties, and to amend chapter 152, revised statutes, of form and civil actions; also authorizing the preparation and publication of the digest, report and discussion of the Superior Court. The bill to create a rule of evidence &c. was indefinitely postponed. The bill for the removal of the Green Lake county seat was indefinitely postponed. Senator Wheeler, from the Committee on the State Prison, read a long report in which certain wants of the institution, and recommendations concerning it were given. In the Assembly a bill was passed empowering Registers of Deeds to discharge the record of mortgages in certain cases.

The Assembly tabled the resolution fixing the evening sessions and restricting debate, and referred the resolution in reference to adjournment to a Select Committee.

Gov. Lewis has received authority from the War Department to organize still another regiment to be designated as the 38th. James Bentley, of Greene county, formerly Captain in the 2d regiment, is appointed to its command. The 3d lieutenants are to be taken from the field. Capt. C. [illegible] Miltimore, 22d regiment, is Adjutant of the [illegible]

Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Levall, Assistant Provost Marshall, left this afternoon for Washington, having received telegraphic orders to proceed to that city. His departure is universally regretted.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Movements of Grant—His Views of the Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, March 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived on the mail boat from Louisville yesterday morning, and, after a brief interview with his father, left on the 7 o'clock train for Washington direct. Accompanying the General were his son, Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Smith and Lieut. Col. Fay.

Gen. Grant expressed himself as desirous that Gen. Halleck should remain in his present position at Washington, and that he (Grant) continue in command of the forces in the field. He alluded to the prospects of the coming campaign as encouraging, and predicts an early crushing out of the rebellion. His visit to Washington is to consult with the President, Secretaries of War and Navy, and with Gen. Halleck, and arrange definitely the approaching operations of the Federal armies. The General does not expect to remain at the capital more than a few days.

The total number of veterans re-enlisted from Ohio is over 12,000. Two gentlemen from Philadelphia arrived to-day with $50,000, to be distributed among the suffering patriots of East Tennessee. A commission is about to be formed in this city to advance the same charitable object.

Gen. Sheridan leaves for Chicago to-morrow morning.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer City of New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Inman steamer City of New York, which left Liverpool at noon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at 8 a.m.

The America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 24th.

The London *Morning Post's* city article says: Reports from Paris are still more positive that confidential negotiations are progressing between France and England for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederates, or if England refuses, France will act alone. The *Post* declines to vouch for these reports.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald denounced the Government for seizing Laird's rams. He asserted that the action was in contravention of law. In moving for all correspondence on the subject, he said he should deplore war with America, but would rather go to war than that the law of England should be infringed, in consequence of threats of foreign embassadors.

The Attorney General defended the Government and explained their legal action. He claimed for the Government the move from a sense of justice and no other motive.

Several speakers denounced the course of the Government, and charged it with pusillanimity. Others replied. Finally the motion was rejected by a vote of 178 to 153—a majority of five for the Government. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side.

Mr. Laird said it was true that, with the cohesion of British and American Governments, tobacco had passed through the blockade at Richmond for the Austrian and French Governments. England made no similar application for cotton, because the case was altogether different.

An immense meeting at Dublin to protest against the erection of the Albert memorial in College Green, was broken up by riotous proceedings. A desperate fight took place, but nothing serious.

Additional particulars of the Prussian repulse at Duppel are conflicting. One account looks disastrous for the Prussians, but the Prussian official account is the reverse, only admitting three killed and twenty wounded.

It was asserted that England proposed a conference on the Danish question on a new basis. Austria and Prussia consented.

The London *Times* regards this as hopeful for settlement.

It was asserted that the *entente cordiale* between France and England was no longer doubtful. The Emperor agrees to co-operate.

Bourse firmer—66f. 50c.

The following is a synopsis of the news [illegible] per the Saxon, on the 23d:

The ship destroyed by the Alabama was the Emma Jane.

In the House of Lords, Earl DeGrey said the government did not intend to send commissioners to report on the operations of the American armies. But three officers had been sent to report on fortifications. For obvious reasons no officers were sent to the Confederate States.

Official returns show that the British exports in 1863 were over £22,000,000 above 1862.

Hamburg telegrams say that the Prussians have evacuated Jutlandt, but a British paper says they retained possession of Kolding, with orders not to advance beyond there. The Germans are [illegible] destroying the Dannewerk.

On the 22d the Prussians attacked the Danish lines at Duppel. The Danes were driven back, but afterwards re-occupied their former position.

The London *Times* strongly opposes English interference single handed, but bitterly denounces the powers that refuse co-operation. The [illegible] of the minor German States adopted [illegible] resolutions in opposition to the Austro-Prussian policy.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Confederate loan has been declined [illegible]. The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced to six per cent.

Affairs in Schleswig are unchanged. It is [illegible] that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference in London, but will not discontinue hostilities. The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs [illegible] that not until the [illegible] things is re-[illegible] in Schleswig [illegible] government [illegible] the efforts [illegible] means of negotiations the conflict with Germany.

The *Times* thinks it probable that the [illegible] will bring on a revolution in Germany.

[By Telegraph to Greencastle.]
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15—6 o'clock [illegible]

The Danish monitor iron-clad Rolf Krake attacked Engenssund. She attempted to [illegible] bridge erected by the Austro-Prussians [illegible] peninsulas, but could not get near [illegible] owing to the shallow water. She [illegible] two shots, and the German battery [illegible] hundred and fifty. One shot went through [illegible]

The Germans drove the Danish pickets [illegible] Stendrup and Nubel woods. The [illegible] quently rallied in force, when the [illegible] without offering resistance.

The position of the Germans is [illegible] very dangerous.

A dispatch in the London *Times* [illegible] Minister at Copenhagen has been [illegible] to Stockholm, to confer with the [illegible] there.

There is in Paris an [illegible] spread sympathy with Denmark.

The Danish position at Duppel is [illegible] 40,000 men and 200 cannon.

The *Times* city article of the [illegible] now held by the Bank of France is [illegible] £400,000 less than at last date.

The sum of £97,000 in gold was [illegible] the Bank of England.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND W[illegible]
Office No. 51 Clark [illegible]
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO [illegible]
Daily delivered in city, per [illegible]
Daily, delivered, per week [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers [illegible]
Tri-Weekly [illegible] 1864.

[illegible] election held in Decatur on [illegible] of last week, the entire Republican ticket was elected without opposition.

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Minnesota.

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EXCITING NEWS.

[illegible] Movements of Secession [illegible] Importation of Arms [illegible] to Canada—Another Rebel Plot.

[illegible] the Detroit Advertiser, March 3.]

[illegible] number of secession refugees, from [illegible] and the South, now in Canada, is [illegible] and, who, when consolidated [illegible] would constitute a very effective [illegible] force, were it not that the scarcity [illegible] in Canada forms a serious obstacle [illegible] proper equipping. The exportation [illegible] from the United States is prohibited [illegible] the existing military regulations, [illegible] largely a wholesale system of smuggling [illegible] carried on, by which small arms are [illegible] Canada. The common method [illegible] the vigilance of the officers on [illegible] the river, is by concealing a [illegible] of arms in a herring box with [illegible] of herrings. As there is no [illegible] fish, and a perceptible perfume [illegible] indicates its presence, an apparent [illegible] with a herring box, freighted [illegible] weapons, easily crosses without [illegible] Many revolvers are bought for [illegible] of returned soldiers, and eventually [illegible] their way into the hands of those, [illegible] are the deadliest enemies of [illegible] owners. An occasional musket [illegible] is conveyed across by some one, [illegible] merely to be on a brief hunting trip [illegible] The repairing and refitting of [illegible] is done at a little smithy near [illegible] House. These weapons are then [illegible] among trusty men, and they go off [illegible] the East—few at a time, so as [illegible] attention. By various routes [illegible] cross over into the States, [illegible] some spot on the Eastern [illegible] where a less vigilant watch is kept [illegible] section. Once in our boundary [illegible] quietly rendezvous at different [illegible] Southern Illinois and Indiana, [illegible] are now and have been [illegible] co-operate with them. [illegible] of these movements is the [illegible] to open a "fire in the rear" [illegible] the standard of armed disaffection [illegible] sections, and thus distracting the attention [illegible] dividing the strength of our armies [illegible] front. In fact, advices from that [illegible] ready report the commencement of [illegible] hostilities by outlaws and desperadoes. [illegible] Monday last a squad of Federal [illegible] were fired upon while quietly passing [illegible] the streets of Paris, Edgar county, [illegible] a party of ruffians concealed in an [illegible] The soldiers charged upon the [illegible] and lost one of their number. His [illegible] however, was shot in thirteen different places, and the whole gang arrested. [illegible] found to number about fifty, and [illegible] expected a serious disturbance. [illegible] doubtedly but the commencement [illegible] of similar affairs in that section, [illegible] Government will be called upon to [illegible] with an iron heel. The authorities [illegible] have lately been placed in possession of all [illegible] arrested below, and measures have [illegible] to nip the evil in the bud. For [illegible] A squad of five men, under an [illegible] named Ostride, one of the leaders in [illegible] left Windsor on Monday last for [illegible] the purpose stated above. This [illegible] being known to the United States [illegible] in Canada, information was dispatched, [illegible] which resulted in the summary arrest [illegible] on Tuesday, immediately on their [illegible] the American side at Niagara [illegible] one man subsequently made his escape, [illegible] the rest are still confined there, [illegible] an investigation into their business [illegible] We do not state these facts [illegible] but solely to inform the public of [illegible] peril, and place them on their [illegible] against impending dangers.

[illegible] of a Colored Regiment in the Florida Repulse.

[illegible] following is an extract from a letter [illegible] an officer of the 54th Massachusetts [illegible] volunteers to a gentleman of [illegible] residence in Boston:

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 23, 1864.

We have had a fight, a licking, and a [illegible] marched 110 miles in 100 hours, and [illegible] had a three hours' fight. Our regiment [illegible] went in every five—going in five hundred [illegible] and losing one hundred in killed, [illegible] missing. Our whole force was [illegible] whole loss will exceed 1,000—we [illegible] not figures yet. When we returned [illegible] we were all crippled from severe [illegible] into battle the 54th Massachusetts [illegible] were double quicked for a mile [illegible] in. Gen. Seymour said to Colonel [illegible] the day is lost; you must go in and [illegible] We did go in and did save [illegible] army, held the field, and were the [illegible] it, and covered the retreat. [illegible] in strong force [illegible] enough [illegible] whole lot of us [illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE SPOKEN.

How are You Copperheads.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—10:30 p. m.—[illegible] give Gilmore 17,580, Harrington 13,[illegible] [illegible] 91. Gilmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All five of the Republican counsellors are elected; probably 9 of the 12 Senators elected are Republicans, and a majority of the representatives.

There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Indian War—Upper Mississippi Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, March 8.

The general plan for the Spring campaign against the Indians was decided upon while Gens. Sibley and Sully were in Milwaukee. Details are now being arranged, and all that it is proper to make public will be given in a few days, but all statements at present are mere speculations.

The ice in the river has commenced to move. According to the history of previous years, the river is usually open within 15 days after the ice begins to move, and if that proves true this season we shall have navigation two weeks earlier than ever known before.

The water remains almost as low as it was last summer, and unless we have very heavy rains this spring, we shall have another low water year.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Startling News from Calhoun Co. Ill.—R. R. Accident—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 8, 1864.

Another affray between the Copperheads and soldiers occurred at Hardin, Calhoun county, on Friday last. A Copperhead cheered for Jeff. Davis, and was promptly shot down by a soldier. The Copperheads then gathered and hung three soldiers and shot three others dead.

The Copperheads of Calhoun county are assisted by renegade Missourians, who are infesting Calhoun and Pike counties by hundreds. No action has been taken in regard to it by the authorities. The citizens of Pike county have organized themselves with the intention of clearing out the bushwhackers, and have apprehended two or three of the supposed murderers.

Two freight trains on the Great Western Railroad collided near Camp Butler, yesterday evening. Both trains were running at a fearful speed to make up lost time, and meeting in a deep cut, came together with a tremendous crash. One man, a soldier, was killed. The blame is said to rest upon the train despatcher at Springfield, who bears the reputation of being a careful man who understands his business.

By special orders from the War Department, the following officers are dismissed from the service for absence without proper authority:

Capt. T. F. Lengvin, 76th Ill.; Lieut. J. H. Ewing, 28th Ill.; Capt. J. W. Hopkins, 93d Ill.; Capt. E. P. Boas, 28th Ills. By direction of the President, Lieut. Wm. G. McConnell, 62d Ill., is permitted to resign.

Lieut. G. Scudamore, 89th Ill., a recently escaped prisoner of war from Richmond, has permission to delay reporting to his regiment 30 days.

Ninety-four men of the 27th Illinois, re-enlisted veterans, arrived to-day, and were furloughed for thirty days. They left Chattanooga on the 3d, and brought with them a rebel flag with skull and cross bones on it, captured within a few feet of Gen. Bragg's tent. They returned the old battle-scarred flag of the regiment to the Governor.

Over 100 recruits for the 64th Illinois left to-day for Ottawa. That regiment is now full and ready for the field.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Legislative Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 8, 1864.

In the Senate bills were introduced to re-unite Marquette and Green Lake counties, and to amend chapter 132, revised statutes, of form and civil actions; also authorizing the preparation and publication of the digest, report and discussion of the Superior Court. The bill to create a rule of evidence &c. was indefinitely postponed. The bill for the removal of the Green Lake county seat was indefinitely postponed. Senator Wheeler, from the Committee on the State Prison, read a long report in which certain wants of the institution, and recommendations concerning it were given. In the Assembly a bill was passed empowering Registers of Deeds to discharge the record of mortgages in certain cases.

The Assembly tabled the resolution fixing the evening sessions and restricting debate, and referred the resolution in reference to adjournment to a Select Committee.

Gov. Lewis has received authority from the War Department to organize still another regiment, to be designated as the 38th. James Bentliff, of Greene county, formerly Captain in the 22d regiment, is appointed to its command. The 3d Lieutenants are to be taken from the field. Capt. C. J. Miltimore, 25d regiment, is Adjutant of the 37th.

Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Lovell, Assistant Provost Marshal, left this afternoon for Washington, having received telegraphic orders to proceed to that city. His departure is universally regretted.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Movements of Grant—His Views of the Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived on the mail boat from Louisville yesterday morning, and, after a brief interview with his father, left on the 7 o'clock train for Washington direct. Accompanying the General were his son, Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Smith and lady and Lieut. Col. Fay.

Gen. Grant expressed himself as desirous that Gen. Halleck should remain in his present position at Washington, and that he (Grant) continue in command of the forces in the field. He alluded to the prospects of the coming campaign as being encouraging, and predicts an early crushing out of the rebellion. His visit to Washington is to consult with the President, Secretaries of War and Navy, and with Gen. Halleck, and arrange definitely the approaching operations of the Federal armies. The General does not expect to remain at the capital more than a few days.

The total number of veterans re-enlisted from Ohio is over 18,000. Two gentlemen from Philadelphia arrived to-day with $30,000, to be distributed among the suffering patriots of East Tennessee. A commission is about to be formed in this city to advance the same charitable object.

Gen. Sheridan leaves for Chicago to-morrow morning.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer City of New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Inman steamer City of New York, which left Liverpool at noon on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at 8 p. m.

The America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 24th.

The London *Morning Post's* city article says: Reports from Paris are still more positive that confidential negotiations are progressing between France and England for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederates, or if England refuses France will act alone. The *Post* declines to vouch for these reports.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald denounced the Government for seizing Laird's rams. He asserted that the action was in contravention of law. In moving for all correspondence on the subject, he said he should deplore war with America, but would rather go to war than that the law of England should be infringed, in consequence of threats of foreign embassadors.

The Attorney General defended the Government and explained their legal action. He claimed for the Government the move from a sense of justice and no other motive.

Several speakers denounced the course of the Government, and charged it with pusillanimity. Others replied. Finally the motion was rejected by a vote of 178 to 153—a majority of five for the Government. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side.

Mr. Laird said it was true that, with the consent of British and American Governments, tobacco had passed through the blockade at Richmond for the Austrian and French Governments. England had no similar application for cotton, because the case [illegible].

An immense meeting at Dublin to protest against the erection of the Albert memorial in College Green, was broken up by riotous proceedings. A desperate fight took place, but nothing serious.

Additional particulars of the Prussian repulse at Duppel are conflicting. One account looks disastrous for the Prussians, but the Prussian official account is the reverse, only admitting three killed and twenty wounded.

It was asserted that England proposed a conference on the Danish question on a new basis. Austria and Prussia assented.

The London *Times* regards this as hopeful for a settlement.

It was asserted that the *entente cordiale* between France and England was no longer doubtful. The Emperor agrees to co-operate.

Bourse firmer—66f. 80c.

The following is a synopsis of the news sent out per the Saxon, on the 23d:

The ship destroyed by the Alabama was the Emma Jane.

In the House of Lords, Earl DeGrey said the government did not intend to send commissioners to report on the operations of the American armies, but three officers had been sent to report on Iron clads. For obvious reasons no officers were sent to the Confederate States.

Official returns show that the British exports for 1863 were over £22,000,000 above 1862.

Hamburg telegrams say that the Prussians have evacuated Jutland, but a British paper says they retained possession of Kolding, with orders not to advance beyond there. The Germans are busy destroying the Dannewerke.

On the 22d the Prussians attacked the whole Danish line at Duppel. The Danes were first driven back, but afterwards re-occupied their former position.

The London *Times* strongly opposes English interference single handed, but bitterly denounces the powers that refuse co-operation. The [illegible] of the minor German States adopted resolutions in opposition to the Austro-Prussian policy.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Confederate loan has been declined to 50@[illegible].

The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced to six per cent.

Affairs in Schleswig are unchanged. It is [illegible] that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference in London, but will not discontinue hostilities. The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs in a speech declared that Denmark would fight until the former state of things is restored in Schleswig will the Danish government renew its efforts for terminating by means of negotiations the conflict with Germany.

The *Times* thinks it probable that the war will bring on a revolution in Germany.

[By Telegraph to Greencastle.]

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18—8 o'clock p. m.

The Danish monitor iron-clad Kralkraka [illegible] attacked Eggernsund. She attempted to destroy the bridge erected by the Austro-Prussians to the Sundewitt peninsula, but could not get near enough to it owing to the shallow water. She fired several shots, and the German battery fired two hundred and fifty. One shot went through her [illegible].

The Germans drove the Danish pickets from Stendrup and Nabel woods. The Danes subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retired without offering resistance.

The position of the Germans in Bruggeholm very dangerous.

A dispatch in the London *Times* says the Danish Ministers at Copenhagen had been summoned to Stockholm, to confer with the Government.

There is in Paris an unmistakable, and openly spread sympathy with Denmark.

The Danish position at Duppel is [illegible] 45,000 men and 200 cannon.

The *Times* city article of the [illegible] says the bullion held by the Bank of France is £7,500,000, or £400,000 less than at last dates.

The sum of £80,000 in gold was taken to-day for the Bank of England.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY]

Office No. 51 Clark [Street]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO [TRIBUNE]

[illegible] 1864.

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[From] the Detroit Advertiser, March 5.]

[The nu]mber of secession refugees, from [the North] and the South, now in Canada, is [many tho]usand, who, when consolidated [and organ]ised, would constitute a very effec[tive fighti]ng force, were it not that the scar[city of ar]ms in Canada forms a serious obsta[cle to thei]r proper equipping. The exporta[tion of ar]ms from the United States is pro[hibited by] the existing military regulations, [and accor]dingly a wholesale system of smug[gling is ca]rried on, by which small arms are [introduced] to Canada. The common method [of evading] the vigilance of the officers on [the line] of the river, is by concealing a [num]ber of arms in a herring box with [lay]ers of herrings. As there is no [smell but th]e fish, and a perceptible perfume [which i]ndicates its presence, an apparent [box of fish], with a herring box, freighted [with arms an]d weapons, easily crosses without [detection]. Many revolvers are bought for [illegible] of returned soldiers, and event[ually find the]ir way into the hands of those, [who] are the deadliest enemies of [their] owners. An occasional mus[ket is] conveyed across by some one, [pretendi]ng to be on a brief hunting trip [illegible] The repairing and refitting of [arms] is done at a little smithy near [illegible]. These weapons are then [illegible] trusty men, and they go off [illegible] East—few at a time, so as [to avoid] attention. By various routes [illegible] cases over into the States, [illegible] some spot on the Eastern [frontier, wh]ere a vigilant watch is kept [illegible]. Once in our boundary [illegible] rendezvous at different [points in] Northern Illinois and Indiana, [where they] are now and have been [illegible].

[illegible] of these movements is the [illegible] to open a "fire in the rear" [illegible] the standard of armed disaffection [illegible] and thus distracting the at[tention of] the [illegible] of our ar[mies] [illegible]. In fact, advices from that [quarter] report the commencement of [illegible] by outlaws and despera[does] [illegible] Monday last a squad of Federal [soldiers were] fired upon while quietly pass[ing through] the streets of Paris, Edgar county, [by] a party of ruffians concealed in an [illegible]. The soldiers charged upon the [illegible] and lost one of their number. His [illegible], however, was shot in thirteen dif[ferent places], and the whole gang arrested. [illegible] is [illegible] to number about fifty, and [illegible] expected a serious disturbance. [illegible] doubtedly but the commencement [illegible] of similar affairs in that section. [illegible] Government will be called upon to [illegible] an iron heel. The authorities [have illegible] placed in possession of all [illegible] and measures have [been taken] to nip the evil in the bud. For [illegible] a squad of five men, under an in[dividual], [illegible], one of the leaders in [illegible] Windsor on Monday last for [illegible] the purposes stated above. This [illegible] known to the United States [authorities], information was dis[patched] which resulted in the summary arrest [illegible] on Tuesday immediately on their [arrival] on the American side at Niagara [illegible] subsequently made his es[cape] [illegible] are still confined there, [illegible] investigation into their business [illegible]. We do not state these facts [illegible] but solely to inform the public of [illegible] peril, and place them on their [guard against] impending dangers.

[Letter from an Officer] of a Colored Regiment in the Florida Repulse.

[The following] is an extract from a letter [written by an] officer of the 54th Massachu[setts] [illegible] to a gentleman of [illegible] in Boston:

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 23, 1864.

[illegible] We have had a fight, a licking, and a [retreat] [illegible] marched 110 miles in 100 hours, and [fought] a three hours' fight. Our regi[ment] [illegible] in every fire and lost in [illegible] killed [illegible] Our whole force was about [illegible] [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] [illegible] When we retreated we [illegible] from severe [illegible].

[illegible] hole battle the 54th Massachusetts [illegible] were double-quicked for a mile, [illegible] Gen. Seymour said to Colonel [illegible]: "[illegible] you must go in and [illegible]. We did so and did save it. [illegible] held the field, and were the [illegible] covered the retreat. [illegible]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Debate in the British Parliament—Seward's Diplomacy—English Feeling towards the United States—Claim of Damages for the Pirate Alabama—The last Call for Men Astonishes Mr. Bull.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

Members of Parliament are talking about the treaties of the last century, while the armies of Austria and Prussia have driven the Danes out of the two provinces, and are about to attack them in Alsen and Jutland. It is natural enough that Peers of seventy, seventy-five or eighty years of age, as Prince Napoleon remarked the other day at Paris, should have faith in treaties, constitutions and alliances which they helped to make when they were in the prime of their manhood; but the Generals of an invading army stuff these antiquated and obsolete documents into the mouths of their cannon. While England talks, Germany fights.

The English army press makes the campaign in Denmark the text for a new attack upon the conduct of the war in America. "See real what Generals do with real, disciplined, European armies." It might be well enough to look at the map first, and the scale of miles appended. Why, the field of operations is about as large as the State of Connecticut, the roads in good order, the advance by rail, and the preponderance of force overwhelming, and that not of raw levies, but the pick of armies numbering in the aggregate a million of men; armies, large numbers of whom were in the campaign of Italy.

But our old friend J. B. is not in a good humor. He feels surly; his head is down, his brow corrugated; he is uttering low and ominous growls, and may make an ugly rush in some direction at any moment.

In the Lords, last night, Earl Derby renewed his attack upon Russell, for yielding to the threats of the American Government. Earl Russell denied the soft impeachment. He had made up his mind to stop the rams three days before receiving the menace. "Remonstrance of the Americans wrote to [illegible] "Then why did you say [illegible] going to do, it under serious consideration in the Treasury Department?" [illegible] up your [illegible] Russell. "But how [illegible] despatch which Mr. Adams did not [illegible] date to you?"

And now the truth came out at last. Mr. LAYARD, a few nights ago, in answer to some searching interrogatories of Lord R. CECIL, I believe declared upon his honor, that the Government had had no intimation of such a dispatch as that of the 11th of July; but last night Earl RUSSELL, pushed to the wall by DERBY, confessed that Mr. ADAMS, when he had received any dispatch from Washington which might be unpleasant, had been in the habit of keeping it safe in his pocket, while he informed Earl RUSSELL verbally of its purport, and this, you will remember, is precisely the explanation I gave in one of my recent letters. It is perhaps, proper to say that I did not get my information from Mr. ADAMS or any member of the American Embassy; but it was none the less authentic.

The truth is, that the American Secretary of State has played his cards like a master, and has been ably seconded by Mr. Adams. Earl Russell, like an old coon in the story, has come down every time, as soon as the gun was pointed at him, and Mr. Adams has not been obliged to play his trumps or expend his ammunition. Federal diplomacy has won a series of brilliant victories, more important than many in the field. It was this that made Mr. Mason withdraw to Paris. He saw, long ago, that he had not the least chance with Earl Russell, who treated him with positive discourtesy. America could scarcely wish for a better ally than Earl Russell, and it was by his orders, no doubt, that a Confederate cruiser has just been seized by the British authorities at the Cape of Good Hope. It is not improbable that orders have been sent to other Colonial ports, to seize other Confederate privateers, which if this policy is really adopted, will be compelled to resort to French and Spanish ports in future.

The news of the proclamation for a draft of five hundred thousand men has created a little surprise, and, perhaps, more than surprise—consternation. A country entering upon the fourth year of a war calls into the field half a million of men, in addition to previous levies of a million and a half. The idea is overwhelming to the English mind. England could send into the field, to the aid of Denmark, say twenty five, or, at most, thirty thousand men. To raise a hundred thousand, beyond the volunteers or militia embodied for home defence, would be impossible. Yet England sees a country of less population raising annual levies, year after year, of half a million of soldiers. It may well be said that Englishmen do not understand America. They cannot understand the practicability of raising such armies, or of supporting them.

For all this, it would be wrong to say or think that English feeling in respect to the war has undergone any considerable change. If the *Times* is milder in its editorials, it is because of its intimate relations with the Government. Its animus is unchanged. The *Times* is as much Lord Palmerston's organ as the *Morning Post*. But Earl Russell, with the Queen in his favor, is too strong for Palmerston. They are not in agreement on either the Danish question or the American; but the old Tycoon can only keep power by submitting his policy to that of the willful, irate, "meddling or muddling" Foreign Secretary.

Aside from the Government influence, which restrains its prominent organs, there is no change in the press. There is no change in Parliament. No one who has listened to one of its outbursts on the American question since the opening of the session, from both sides and all parts of the House, can doubt about the very strong and decided sympathies of a large portion of its members. The Confederate loan, also, has gone steadily up from 30 to 52, which shows that the opinion of the Stock Exchange is something like the feeling in the House of Commons. In regard to intervention, the most commonly expressed opinion is, that it would not do just now; but that there was a time, some months ago, when the Government ought to have interfered, in conjunction, of course, with other Powers. The reason why it did not, might possibly be found in that dark and mysterious pocket of Minister Adams, where he keeps those dispatches, which are to be shown, or only talked about, as occasion may require.

On Friday night we are promised a debate on the claims for the vessels and cargoes destroyed by the Alabama. Lord Robert Cecil, the other night, characterized them as "insolent." There will, no doubt, be bitter speeches; there will be cheers and laughter, and all those expressions in which members of Parliament so freely indulge; but at the end of a long debate, lasting till 1 or 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Peacock will withdraw his resolution, because he will not dare to carry it to a division.

The Confederate sympathizers are very likely to have the best of it in the debate, though Cobden, Bright, and Forster can always command the attention of the House; but when it comes to voting, the Government, on the American question, can command a majority—if in no other way, by prudently moving the "previous question." But there will be no division. The Alabama claims, and all similar matters, it will be said, belong not to parliament, but to the judiciary. The cases of the Alexandra and the rams are now pending, and on their weary way to the House of Lords, if they ever reach that lofty but slow tribunal. So, after plenty of talk, wise or otherwise, the whole matter will be shelved, and left as now, an open question for future debate and negotiation. The claims are considered preposterous; but England is in the way of doing and submitting to preposterous things now-a-days.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

A Free Colored Man Murdered by Copperheads.

[From the Salem, Ill., Loyalist.]

About two miles from Oskaloosa, in Clay county, if we are rightly informed, a colored man by the name of Higinbotham lived.—He had resided there for years; and besides redeeming his family from slavery he had accumulated a large property, so that at one time he paid the largest tax on real estate of any man in Clay county. He is over 80 years of age, and lives in as fine, large and well furnished a house as any man in that country.

His son, James B. Higginbotham, a robust, hardy, industrious young man, of about twenty-six years of age, lived also at this place, possessed considerable property, which he had accumulated by his industry.

About in the region where those colored men lived, were the most unmitigated and despicable set of Copperheads with which any section of Egypt is cursed—men, who on the last 4th of July, would have pulled down the star spangled banner and trampled on it, had not Governor Yates promised pardon to any one who would shoot them down in the act; and if such were convicted for it, he would pardon them.

These colored men were so much *above* these miserable fiends in human shape, in substantial, moral and even intellectual worth, that they despaired of ever rising to an "*equality*" with them, and therefore conspired in various ways to drive them out of the country. The details of the petty persecutions they underwent would protract this article to an immoderate length, and we will only describe the culmination of the matter.

Three or four days since, in the fulfilment of threats which had been previously made on several occasions, James B. Higginbotham, the young man, while returning from his mill, where he had been at work, until late in the evening, was shot dead, pierced by two balls. From the direction in which the balls passed through him, it is evident that the assassins were either on horseback or in a tree by the roadside. The dastardly and sneaking cowards and assassins knew very well that if they did not make sure of his death at first shot, and if they were on the ground where he could reach them, they would never have a chance to load and fire the second shot, for he was a strong muscular man and could have dispatched any three or four of such low, cowardly villians.

Here is *another murder* growing out of the teachings of Copperheads and Copperhead journals. They have tried to rouse up the prejudices and passions of the vile and ignorant against the colored race, and here is the brutal result.

☞ By the report of the Director of the Mint it is stated that during the year 54,350,000 nickles have been coined and issued.—Notwithstanding this fact they are very scarce, and ten per cent premium is offered by the dealers in such articles. Where they all go to is a mystery yet unsolved, for they are not constituted currency, and, therefore, not legal tender. Large quantities are taken to New York and other cities where change is scarce.

THE EDGAR COUNTY TROUBLES.

Daring Copperhead Outrages and Murders.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

Paris, in Edgar county, seems destined to an unenviable notoriety as the rendezvous of unprincipled and ignorant bands of copperheads and their fellow traitors from the South, and the theatre of their outrageous proceedings. Union men, and there are many of them good and true, have suffered much from the miserable traitors under the lead of unprincipled men.

We learn from a gentleman from that section, that for some time past the copperheads in that vicinity have made dire threats against the soldiers when the veteran regiments should return, and that they "would clean them out," but upon mature consideration concluded to postpone the matter until about the time the soldiers were to leave. These threats were well known to the soldiers, and consequently they have been on their guard and ready for the traitors.

It is reported that upon the plea of protecting the villainous Copperhead sheet, the *Times*, from the soldiers, Amos Green has been storing arms in that office. It is also said that they had arms stored in a barn, which they called an arsenal, belonging to the Tremont House, kept by one Becker. On Saturday last, about 25 or 30 Copperheads arrived in town and took possession of the barn. The fact became known to a number of the veterans belonging to the 66th and 12th regiments who had gathered there preparatory to leaving for the South, and they determined to ascertain if arms were stored there, etc. On arriving near the barn, a man named Kennedy fired upon them, which was returned by the soldiers, wounding him severely. At this stage of the proceedings Mark Bostman of the 12th infantry, approached Kennedy who begged him not to shoot as he was already wounded; upon which Bostman dropped his revolver to his side, when Kennedy shot him, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, passing downwards and inflicting a serious wound. He also fired at and wounded Levi Trowbridge, of the 66th infantry, in the wrist, after he had begged Trowbridge not to shoot him, as he was already nearly killed. After the shooting of Trowbridge the soldiers fired and Kennedy fell pierced with six or eight bullets. Previous to Kennedy's being shot, the Copperheads formed across the street to protect their "arsenal," but immediately left in wagons and on horseback, in a great hurry, the traitors giving them a [illegible] are well, it is thought, [illegible] out Green's band.

Our informant [illegible] the country to inform [illegible] and their friends, to obtain assistance, [illegible] returned when our informant left. It is feared that after the soldiers have left, the bushwhackers may return and attack the town, but the citizens, it is said, are preparing to protect themselves.

Since writing the above, we have seen a gentleman who left Paris yesterday morning, and matters were quiet at that time. It is thought that Bostman cannot recover.

THE DAYTON RIOT.

Mobbing of the Empire Office—The Riot Checked by Union Citizens—A Second Disturbance Provoked by Copperheads.

The Dayton *Journal* contains a long account of the riot in that city on Thursday, from which we quote the following facts:

About noon twenty soldiers of the 44th Ohio regiment collected in front of the Office of the Dayton *Empire*, and threw stones against it. Then they entered the building, and mistaking the composition room of the *Wochenblatt* for that of the *Empire*, pied the types of that paper as well as that of the one they intended to visit. Captain Badger, who led on the soldiers, is said to have been intoxicated, and his case has been reported to Governor Brough. The soldiers cheered loudly while at their work, and a large crowd was attracted to the place. R. S. Young, E. W. Davis, J. W. Dietrich, and other prominent Union men succeeded in pacifying the rioters, and persuaded them to disperse. The Mayor of the city was also present, but no official interference was then necessary. The soldiers then went to the Court House corner, where Captain Badger made an inflammatory speech. By this time the fire bells sounded, and a great throng of people had assembled in the streets. Mr. Young and R. G. Corwin, Esq., then made pacific speeches, denouncing the disorder that had taken place, and quiet seemed about to be resumed, when one Maxwell, a notorious local politician of the Copperhead party, standing near the side of the speaker, to Mr. Corwin's remark that the soldiers were organized "to sustain the Constitution and the laws," added "and the nigger."

His remarks had the effect that seemed desirable. It fired the soldiers with fury, and they rushed forward to avenge the unprovoked insult. But whether they recognized Maxwell as the author, it is difficult to ascertain. At all events he retreated among others, and was followed up, when he drew and discharged a pistol, the shot wounding a soldier severely in one hand. Another and another shot followed in quick succession, and suddenly a number of men in citizens clothes—some of them said to be police officers—spread themselves like a line of skirmishers across Main, south of Third street, and opened a reckless and wanton fire with revolvers, directly into the helpless, inoffensive and unarmed crowd of citizens—men, women, and children—who fled affrighted in every direction.

The firing lasted but a minute or two, but some fifty shots or more were fired. Of this number it is said that five were discharged by a soldier, who, upon exhausting his weapon, fell back; his comrades (soldiers) being unarmed. During the firing, bullets whistled fiercely through the air, or struck sharply in the streets, knocking up the dust in little puffs, but the effects, save in the dispersion of the multitude, were not immediately apparent. A few minutes later, however, Daniel Cable, a peaceful spectator, staggered into the *Journal* office, fell and died. Jules Ogier, a wounded soldier of the 11th Ohio, walked up home, when it was discovered that he was dangerously wounded in the right lung, and in one of his hands. One Whitcomb, a soldier of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, was said to be wounded in the groin. [An eye-witness says that the soldier alluded to above did not fire in consequence of a defective weapon, but he stood his ground till badly wounded.]

George Kittridge (an urchin), son of Mr. Kittridge, of Miami City, was severely wounded in the left leg; the ball striking the bone, glanced and lodged in his foot.

F. Eicher, a policeman of the 6th Ward, was shot in the right hand. It is said he was associated with the assailing party.

A ball struck James Kelly, the Court House crier, on the shoulder blade, but did not penetrate the skin.

Several others were struck but not wounded.

A coroner's jury was called in Cable's case, and returned a verdict that he was shot by some person unknown. The drinking houses were all closed up. Three companies of volunteer militia were called out. By sunset all was quiet. Capt. Badger was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500, which he furnished. None of the soldiers or Copperheads were taken in custody. The *Journal* remarks:

"In this connection we cannot forbear the reflection that the conduct of the Union citizens of Dayton, yesterday, in their earnest efforts to allay the mob and restore the peace, was strikingly in contrast with that of the Copperheads during the jail mob, and when the Copperhead rioters utterly destroyed the *Journal* office.

"After the mob dispersed from the front of the *Empire* office, the responsibility for the peace shifted from the soldiers to the Copperheads. The soldiers listened to the advice of order-loving men and were prepared to disperse, when the wanton insults of Maxwell, uttered maliciously and apparently with premeditation, goaded them into fury and reminded them of a long and continued series of insults. They rushed forward for revenge and the affray thus provoked by Copperheads, who had prepared for desperate work, was begun. The first shot was fired by them. Nearly all the shots were fired by them."

THE ALABAMA.

Her Depredations in the East.

The following letter, received by a New York business house from its correspondent at Penang gives some highly interesting particulars of the operations of the Alabama:

PENANG, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: The overland mail from Europe, now ten days overdue, still keeps out, and, in the absence of intelligence from that quarter, considerable excitement has been occasioned here by the further depredations of the rover Alabama in this neighborhood, an account of which we have thought might prove of interest.

The captain and part of the crews of the American ships Sonora, of Newburyport, 707 tons, and the Highlander, of Boston, 1,049 tons, arrived here on the 30th ult., in boats, (after being assisted on their way by several vessels,) and report that they left Singapore on the 17th idem, on the way to Akyab in ballast, to fulfil rice charters for Europe, under which they were engaged; and that, on the morning of the 26th, whilst weighing anchor about ten miles east of the north sand light ship, in the Straits of Malacca, (about lat. 2 deg. north, lon. 101 deg. east,) they were overhauled by the steamer Alabama, whose officers reported that they were in search of both ships, having been informed of their movements, and having, in fact, been watching them on the previous day. The crews were removed to the Alabama, by whose commander the chronometers, all charts, nautical instruments, &c., were confiscated, and the ships were then fired and destroyed. The Captains of the two vessels only allowed to come on board. The Captain of the Highlander was allowed water; the other boats, three in number, were turned adrift without food or water, and have not since been heard of. The Captains having subsequently united in the boat which arrived here, brought with them the first and second officers of the Highlander and six of her crew, and the first officer of the Sonora. The third officer of the Highlander was drowned whilst hailing up the boat to a French bark, bound for Madras, which picked up the company and brought them some distance on the way. All the above with the exception of the Captain of the Highlander, were sent on to Calcutta, on the 21st ult., by the United States Consular Agent, here, per steamer Cheduba. They were informed on board the Alabama that that vessel had destroyed on the day previous (29th ult.,) a bark lately under American colors and called the Texan Star, but at the time of capture sailing under the British flag, and having British register and hailing from Moulmain, as the Mastaban. We are informed by her agents here that the bark was laden at Moulmain with rice for Hong Kong by Mr. Abraham Cohen, and that the cargo was British property. It was reported on board the Alabama that the Captain of the Mastaban had unfortunately kept a copy of his letters to his owners advising them that he had changed the flag to avoid risk of capture, upon sight of which document the bark was at once fired.

The Alabama, when last seen at noon of the 26th ult., was going off at full speed in direction of Acheen Head. Her Captain stated that he expected that his acts in this quarter would draw the Wyoming back from Java, where he supposed her then to be, and that he would then be enabled to pass around Sumatra and have a second cruise in the Straits of Sunda. The Alabama, having recently repaired and coaled in Singapore, was prepared for a three or four week's cruise.

The Captain of the Sonora saw a Singapore pilot-boat lashed to the Alabama's davit, and recognized a "dabash" on board, whom he had frequently seen in Singapore; this brow was seen standing back in the direction of Singapore on the following day.

The Sonora was owned by Messrs. J. M. & Wm. Cushing, of Newburyport, and the Highlander was owned by Messrs. R. D. Peters & Co., of Boston. The Captain of the latter owned a considerable interest, which was not insured.

Rebel Pirates on the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—There are exciting rumors in the streets of an extensive rebel raid on the Chesapeake, that the steamer Louisiana, of the Norfolk line, had been captured by a party of rebels while on the downward trip to Fortress Monroe, and taken into one of the rivers of the western shore of Virginia. It was stated that the rebels were in armed tugs. As far as can be ascertained, this rumor is false, but three other small boats have been captured. One of them is the side-wheel steamer that has been running between Fortress Monroe and Cherrystone Inlet. The other two were tugs employed in running between the same points. The party making the captures were in a schooner, which is supposed to have come out of the Rappahannock. They boarded the steamer and compelled Captain Webster to give bond to the amount of $30,000, and then released her. They stole $1,100 from the Captain.

From Gen. Bank's Command.

NEW YORK, March 7—The *World's* New Orleans letter says that it is reported that 20,000 rebels are marching through Western Louisiana.

Gen. Banks has sent a large cavalry and infantry force into the Teche country. It is rumored that the 2d Louisiana cavalry have been captured by rebels.

The naval attack on Mobile is said by the same correspondent to be a mere demonstration against Fort Gaines to prevent Maury from going to help Polk. It is rumored that one of two vessels were crippled and the fleet put out of range. The Galveston is said to have been sunk. Our troops are rapidly returning from Pass Cabello, Texas, and those already arrived have gone to the Teche country, where some 15,000 of our men are concentrated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and THE PEOPLE.

HOW LITTLE RHODY IS MOVING.

An immense mass meeting of electors from all parts of Rhode Island was held at Providence last week His Excellency, the Governor of the State presiding. Eloquent speeches were made during the meeting and the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was invariably the signal for enthusiastic applause. The following resolutions, which were passed unanimously and amid loud cheers, eloquently tell of the character of the meeting:

Resolved, That by his honesty and patriotism; by his faithfulness to the Constitution and the Union; by his firmness in the trying crisis of the rebellion; by his sagacity in appreciating and carrying out, amid the confusion of numberless counsels, the will of the nation; by his prudent, yet progressive statesmanship; by his plain common sense, so often triumphant over the wiles of disloyal [adver]saries; by his goodness of heart and fatherly solicitude for the welfare of the whole people; by his faith in Divine Providence and his desire to know and to do the will of God—Abraham Lincoln has abundantly approved the wisdom of the people in electing him to be the President of the United States, has acquired their almost unlimited confidence, and has made himself first among living statesmen in the hearts of his loyal countrymen.

Resolved, That the right successor of Abraham Lincoln is Abraham Lincoln for a second term.

A VOICE FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 3d inst., says:

The informal meeting of the members of the Legislature announced yesterday, of ing, took place last evening [illegible] Nearly all the House of Delegates, [illegible] were present. Parkersburg, in the Capitol of what was Doddridge, acting [illegible] upon at the meeting, the members given in the report of the We pass [illegible] elsewhere. The sum and substance of the proceeding is comprised in the vote of the members to hold two State Conventions: one at Parkersburg, on the third Wednesday of April, to appoint ten delegates to the Baltimore Convention on the 7th of June: the other at Grafton on the 1st Wednesday of August, to nominate a State ticket (for Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary, &c., and to nominate Presidential electors.

There was no expression as to Presidential preference by the meeting last night, though it was easy enough to see that no other man than Mr. Lincoln was seriously thought of by the members.

IN NEW YORK.

The Utica *Herald* says the Union County Convention of Oneida, held at Rome last week, gave token of "the feeling in favor of the renomination of President Lincoln was unanimous and enthusiastic." The people will certainly take care of the next Presidential campaign.

FROM NEBRASKA.

A telegraph dispatch says the Legislature of Nebraska have unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE SUCCESSION.

A letter received at Washington from Gen. Grant's army, says that nine-tenths of the men composing, it are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and will vote for him if they have the opportunity. On the 23d of February votes were taken in several brigades and divisions, and out of nearly thirteen ballots polled, only five hundred and eighty-two were cast against him.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following resolution, from a series recently adopted with great unanimity by the the California Legislature—in the Senate, 27 to 4—is a tribute to President Lincoln of which he may be proud:

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, we recognize purity of life, singleness of purpose, the far-seeing, conscientious statesman, the uncompromising, unsullied patriot, the aim of whose life is the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of peace upon the immutable and eternal foundations of freedom, and freedom only; that to his wisdom, sleepless watchfulness, unselfish patriotism, prompt action, and determined will to pursue the right and abandon the wrong, the people of these United States are indebted for the proud position which they this day occupy on the great map of nations; that when we consider the great ordeal through which this man of the nation has passed, unscathed and untainted, it is not strange that public confidence in him should remain unshaken; and that while we revere and honor other and noble patriots who have performed so well their several parts in this great drama, the people still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country in safety through all its perils, and restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his re-election.

IN STARK COUNTY.

A meeting of the Union men of Stark county, Indiana, was held at Knox on the 13th ult., at which the following resolution, among others, was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is our first choice for the next President, that he has thus far guided the old ship of State with matchless skill, amid the most appalling dangers, and we regard him as the proper one to still stand at the helm, and we believe that should to be re-elected and his valuable life be spared, under the blessings of high Heaven, he will be able to bring our country out of her troubles more pure and strong and invulnerable to the assaults of jealous rivals or vile conspirators.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERMAN, IF TRUE.

Is He Retreating or "Marching On?"

[From the Nashville Union, March 4.]

We have reliable information from General Sherman up to the 24th ult., of a highly satisfactory character. It is brought by a gentleman who left Montgomery on that day, and arrived in this city last night. He is intelligent, and took considerable pains to ascertain the real situation of affairs—indeed to obtain information was a portion of the motive for his hazardous trip.

After occupying Meridian, a portion of our force was sent as far south as Quitman, but it retired again to the main body, as soon as it had accomplished its object, which was to destroy some railroad, and to create a consternation at Mobile, and cause a concentration of forces there, to have them out of the way of our progress eastward.

Having concentrated his army again, he proceeded in the direction of Demopolis, on the Tombigbee, which place it reached and occupied on the 22d, that portion of Polk's forces which held the town retiring on his approach. The severance between the right and left wings of the army, which we noticed some days since, rendered the enemy entirely helpless, and all it can do is to retreat.

Polk has been completely outgeneraled; Sherman cannot get a fight out of him. Our troops are moving in a solid body, but parties are constantly thrown out, destroying railroads, etc., completely severing rebel communication wherever they went.

At a distance from railroads, Sherman finds plenty of corn, and potatoes, to subsist both animals and men; but where these articles could be carried off by the rebels, the country is stripped. The lack of wagons, and the bad condition of the railroad track, however, has protected the farmer thus far; and our troops are subsisting upon the fat of the land.

No stealing is allowed—no foraging, save by authorized parties, who issue certificates of indebtedness, payable when the parties prove their loyalty.

After occupying Demopolis, General Sherman immediately proceeded on his eastern march, in the direction of Selmo, and from a dispatch to the Richmond *Whig*, published yesterday, we learn that his advance had reached Peasely river, nearly to the Alabama river.

If any one has entertained apprehensions for General Sherman, let them be dismissed at once. Everything is progressing gloriously, and soon we shall hear of important results.

Galena City Election.

GALENA, ILL., March 8.—The election in this city yesterday resulted in the re-election of Robert Brand for Mayor. The Common Council is divided.

☞ FOR THROAT DISEASES and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which are sold by all Druggists.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Rooms 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city, has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application. The patient, at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after examination, return home and pursue the course of treatment with success, or where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he should write as many of his symptoms as possible, as give such description as will afford a correct idea of the case. A list of questions and also a little book on the subject will be furnished upon application.

Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. Wm. Glather, member of the Legislature; G. W. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; George N. Simmons, Esq., of Michigan Southern R. R.; E. N. Tucker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of this city; G. S. Baldwin, Esq., merchant; Capt. Wm. Nason, Capt. Wm. Sherman, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, John G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice. mh10-a261-1tw

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1864.

The money market is exceedingly active. We have scarcely known it more so during the most busy part of last fall. As yet bankers supply customers liberally; but about all the means at their command is eagerly taken by customers at full legal rates, viz: 10 per cent.

New York Exchange is decidedly close. Most of the leading houses sold to-day to customers at ¼, and not a few were glad to keep a supply at the full selling rate. The actual range of the market was ¼ [illegible] buying; selling [illegible].

Gold opened in New York at [illegible] a. m., 162¼; 11, 162¾; 11.15, 162; 11.30, 162¼; 12 m, 161¾; 12.15, 161¾; 12.30, same figure; 1, 161¾; 2, 161¾—closing weak at 162. The market here was feverish and unsteady, rates fluctuating with every rumor. It opened at 161, advancing to 162, and closing at about 162.

Silver was firmer but it did not keep pace with Gold. The brokers paid [illegible]. Legal Tender notes active but in good supply at 1-5@¼ buying, selling [illegible].

The demand for 5-20 bonds is active under the rise of 1 per ct since yesterday. A single house, Boyd, sold in New York thirty thousand dollars for his own and account of friends, by telegraph, at about 116. The rumor here is that there is a heavy demand for Holland and German Account. It may be a Wall street hoax; but certain it is that the market is hitting.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

☞ Warehouse receipts for grain dated Feb. [illegible] [illegible] to March 4th, are subject to only 1c storage [illegible] till the 10th April; and receipts dated Mar [illegible] till the 10th of April, are subject to only 1c storage [illegible] while those dated on the 5th are subject to storage [illegible]. Therefore, to the [illegible] regular [illegible] where the sales are for winter or fall storage.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates of freight since the date of our last weekly review. We quote:

[illegible — freight rate table: To New York, To Boston, To Montreal, To Albany, To Portland, To Baltimore, To Cincinnati]

There is nothing doing in the Lake freights yet. The Illinois and Michigan Canal will be opened for boats to pass on the 10th inst., and several Canal boats have been chartered to load with [illegible] for the South.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,200 barrels; received last week, 18,676 brls. The Flour market remains quiet and unchanged. During the past week [illegible] for shipment has been [illegible] [illegible] for common to good and $1.25 for choice brands. Winter extras are [illegible] [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

[illegible — flour price table: St. Louis and Southern Ill. White Winters; White Winter extras; Mixed and White extras; Red Winter extras; Spring extras, very choice; do do good to [illegible]; do do fair; do do [illegible]; do superfine]

Sales to-day were: 300 brls low [illegible].

CORN MEAL—[illegible] We quote: Unbolted, per ton; Bolted, per ton [illegible]. Sales to-day were: 12 tons Unbolted at $[illegible] on track.

MILL STUFFS—There is a fair demand for Bran but Middlings are quiet. We quote: Fine Middlings, per ton [illegible]; Coarse [illegible]; Bran [illegible]. Sales to-day were—30 tons Bran in bulk at $16.[illegible] on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 26,076 bu; received last week, 129,116 bu. The market opened last week very quiet and considerably easier, but the advance in gold tended to increase the speculative inquiry, and prices close about [illegible] higher on all grades. During the week about [illegible] bushels changed hands, at a range of $1.14@1.16 for No 1 Spring and $1.05@1.11 for No 2 Spring. Winter wheat is scarce and almost entirely nominal, with sales of [illegible] at $1.26. The following table shows the sales during the week with the range of prices paid:

TRANSACTIONS IN WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — table: Date, Bushels sold, No. 1 Spring in store, No. 2 Spring in store; March 2 through 8]

To-day the market for Wheat was active [illegible]. The following were the sales: [illegible] receipts No 2 Red Winter in store at $1.20; [illegible] bu No 1 Spring (receipts dated March 1) and 2, and subject to only 3c storage till April 15) at $1.17 [illegible] [illegible] at $1.11 [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 28,000 bu; received last week, 146,432 bushels. There has been a good demand for old Corn during the past week, and the market has ruled steady and firm; but new Corn is in good supply, and the market has declined [illegible] per bushel since the date of our last weekly review. The following table shows the sales during the week:

TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — table: Date, Bu sold, Old Corn in Store No. 1, No. 2, New Corn in store No. 1, No. 2; March 2 through 8]

To-day there was a good demand for old Corn, but new was dull and drooping. Sales were: OLD CORN—[illegible] bu No. 1 Corn (4c storage) at 89½c; [illegible] bu No. 2 Corn (4c storage) at 88½c; [illegible] NEW CORN—[illegible] bu fresh [illegible] No. 1 Corn at [illegible]; [illegible] bu do at 78c; [illegible] bu No 2 Corn at 75c.

OATS—Received to-day, 17,[illegible] bu; received last week, [illegible] bushels. The market for Oats during the past week has ruled quiet and steady, and we have no change to note in prices. The speculative demand has been unusually [illegible] and transactions have been confined chiefly to filling orders from the South. The Illinois and Michigan Canal opens on the 10th inst., and about 400,000 bushels are awaiting shipment South to fill Government contracts. The following table shows the transactions since the date of our last weekly review:

[illegible — table: Date, Bu, No. 1 Oats in store, [illegible]; March 2 through 8]

To-day the market was less active and a shade easier. Sales were—15,000 bu No 1 Oats in store (4c storage) at 64c; [illegible] bu do (4c storage) at 63½c; [illegible] bu do (3½c storage) at 62c; [illegible] bu do (4c storage) at 61½c; [illegible] bu No 2 Oats in store at 60½c; [illegible] [illegible] sacks—1,000 bushels No 1 in burlaps at 71c delivered.

RYE—Received to-day, 700 bushels; received last week, 7,[illegible] bushels. There is very little inquiry, and the market is very quiet and without material change since the date of our last weekly review.

To-day the market was dull. Sales were: 2,400 bu fresh receipts. No. 1 Rye in store at $1.19; 400 bu do [illegible].

BARLEY—Received to-day, 800 bushels; received last week, 7,071 bu. The market during the week has ruled very dull, and prices are easier, but without quotable decline.

To-day the sales were: 400 bu fresh receipts No. 2 Barley in store at $1.17. By sample: 150 bags good at $1.26 on track; 150 bags at $1.25 on track.

ALCOHOL—Owing to the state of the High-wines market, Alcohol is unsettled and nominal at $[illegible] per gallon.

ASHES—Pots are held at 7c, but the demand is light. Sales have been chiefly at 6¾c, but small lots have been sold at 7c. Babbitt's pure in tin cans is [illegible].

BUTTER—The demand for shipping butter is greater than the supply and the market is firm. We quote: [illegible — price list: Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs; Fair to good Dairy in crocks and tubs; Prime shipping in firkins; Fair to good do; Roll Butter, in boxes and bbls; Common Butter]

BEANS—There is a limited inquiry for Beans, and the market is quiet and steady. We quote: [illegible — Prime Mixed; Fair to good do; Common]

BROOM CORN—There is less inquiry and the market is dull, but the receipts are trifling and the stock being in few hands is held firm. We quote: [illegible — Prime Brush; Medium]

BROOMS—There is no lack of activity in the market. Manufacturers are in full operation, and but just able to meet the demand. There has been an advance on previous quotations, owing to the scarcity of labor and materials there is a strong upward tendency. We quote: [illegible — Common Plain handles; Painted; do; Medium; Extra]

BRICKS—Spring contracts are being made at low rates but for present delivery, prices are steady and unchanged. We quote: [illegible — Common, ℔ thousand; Pressed; Fire Bricks]

COAL—There has been a fair demand for household purposes. Anthracite coals are becoming exhausted, and most of those in market are held for sizes, range and smaller sizes having to be broken to order. Soft Coals are in better supply and previous quotations remain firm and unchanged. On Lump [illegible] is still an advance of $1.00 ℔ ton. We quote: [illegible — Erie—Brookfield; do Ormsby; Cleveland—Briar Hill; do Mineral Ridge; do Willow Bank; Blossburg; Lump Lehigh; Lackawanna, prepared; Scranton; Illinois]

CANDLES—Market generally active and firm. On Star Candles, No. 1 and No. 2, we note an advance of ¼c ℔ ℔ on previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Star Candles, No. 1; Star Candles, No. 2; Stearine; Tallow]

COOPERAGE—Market generally very quiet with little inquiry. Prices rule tolerably steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Pork Barrels; Lard Tierces; Whisky Barrels; Flour Barrels, flat hoop; Flour Barrels, round hoop; Lard Kegs; Butter Kegs; Liquor Kegs, ℔ doz; Tight Barrel Staves and Headings; Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings; Flat Hoops; New Hickory Poles; Oak Poles; Flour Barrel Poles; Loose half brls]

CHEESE—The market has been very active during the week, with no decline in the firmness of the preceding one. With a supply below the demand, there is an upward tendency in the market, although previous quotations remain unchanged. We quote: [illegible — Hamburg; Western Reserve; Illinois and Wisconsin]

COFFEE—There has been no change in the activity which has for several weeks past been prominent in this market. The supply of Rios has been unusually small, and owing to a large speculative demand in our Eastern cities, there is difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply for present orders. On all qualities we note an advance during the week of [illegible] ℔ ℔ on previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Santos; Java; Rio, fair to good; Rio, good to prime]

EGGS—The market during the principal part of the week has been without any supply. The continuance of a few days of warm weather has brought a desirable change, and to-day we note an [illegible] and South Water street, and it is expected an ample supply of fresh eggs may be obtained. Prices are somewhat lower, with a downward tendency in the market. We quote fresh Eggs at [illegible] ℔ doz. Sales to-day: [illegible] bris at [illegible] ℔ doz.

FEATHERS—The receipts continue very light, and the market is, as usual at the present season, quiet and inactive. There is a fair shipping demand and prime qualities are selling freely at 55 advance upon our former quotations, dealers taking all they can get at present rates. We quote: Prime Live Geese Feathers [illegible]; Medium [illegible].

FISH—WHITE FISH—With stocks rapidly diminishing and a limited supply, prices have ruled very firm at previous quotations. TROUT are in fair request and firm. MACKEREL are in good demand and moderate supply. Half bris are in more liberal receipt but Kits are generally scarce. With increased activity prices rule firm at present quotations. COD-FISH are in large demand, with a very inadequate supply. Grand Bank may be had in small quantities. George's Bank are not in the market and are therefore quoted nominally. PICKLED HERRINGS—In good demand and small supply, with but few in the market. LAKE HERRINGS—Present stocks almost exhausted. Some few hundred barrels will probably be in the market in a few days. We quote: [illegible — No. 1 Whitefish, half brls; No. 2 do; No. 1 Trout; No. 2 Trout; No. 1 Mackerel, new, ℔ half brl; No. 2 do; No. 1 do old; No. 2 do; No. 1 do new kits; No. 2 do; No. 1 do old; Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 ℔s; Codfish, Grand; No. 1 Dried Herring, ℔ box; Scaled; Pickled Herrings, Labrador; No. 1 Lake Herring; No. 2]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—There has been a fair inquiry for sound and choice fruit, the supply of which during the past week has been moderate, and prices consequently more easy. LEMONS—There has been a good demand in the market, and although the receipts are improving they are still inadequate for the supply of the market. Prices firm at present rates. ORANGES—In good demand and moderate supply. Present quotations firm and unchanged. CRANBERRIES—The trade for the season is now over. For several weeks past there have been no receipts, and the stock in the market consisted of a few sound lots, but chiefly of spoiled and other inferior fruit. These have been pretty well [illegible] out and dealers, for the present, have bid adieu to the trade until another season. Our quotations are therefore withdrawn. A large amount of choice wild and cultivated fruit has been received and sold at prices which we should think will induce increased culture and attention, so as to give a more liberal supply when the proper time arrives. We quote: [illegible — Green Apples, ℔ brl fair to prime; Common; Lemons, ℔ box; Messina; Oranges (Sicily) ℔ box; Hickory Nuts, ℔ bu]

SALES TO-DAY—[illegible] bris mixed Hickory Nuts at $[illegible] ℔ brl.

DRIED FRUITS—There has been no distinctive [illegible] of the market, both for shipping [illegible] and speculative demand [illegible] [illegible] of fruits is [illegible] and the small proportion in the market is being held at high figures [illegible] Peaches, the [illegible] [illegible] supply, and prices are firm at previous quotations. FEATHERS—The supply of pared fruit has [illegible] throughout the season been more than usually scanty, [illegible] double the amount that could be supplied [illegible] at present rates. Prices rule firm [illegible] with a further advance of [illegible] [illegible] CURRANTS are also firmly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ℔ ℔. DOMESTIC FRUITS—[illegible].

GREEN FRUIT—[illegible]. Very firm, Blackberries in better supply and firm at [illegible]. Cherries in moderate supply and firm at present rates. We quote: [illegible — Apples, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, Cherries, Plums, etc.]

Sales to-day: [illegible] brls Michigan Apples at [illegible].

GREASE—Market quiet and steady. We quote: [illegible — White; Yellow; Brown]. To-day sales were: [illegible] brls Yellow and White at [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, [illegible]; received last week, [illegible]. The market was [illegible] previous. Owing to the passage of the Bill, taxing [illegible] the market has been more active and prices have advanced [illegible]. The market has been comparatively firm but [illegible] speculative demand [illegible] and there is no [illegible] doubt in the minds of operators whether the future legislation [illegible] subject will not also tax stocks on hand, and they are acting with caution—causing the market to close dull. The following table shows the sales each day:

[illegible — table: Barrels sold, Price ℔ gallon]

To-day the market was dull and declining [illegible] [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day 130 Hogs; received last week, 1,667 Hogs. The market is now about closed for the season, owing to the mildness of the weather. During the week the sales have been light at a range of $7.00@9.00.

To-day the offerings were light. Sales were: [illegible] Hogs at $7.00@9.50, dividing on 200 ℔s; [illegible] all over 200 ℔s at $9.00; [illegible] all over 200 ℔s at [illegible].

HIDES—The market during the past week has been in very fair supply, and it appears that as the season advances, there is a more active demand, especially among eastern tanners, who have commenced their usual visits to this market. There does not appear to be any disposition, at present, to exceed present quotations, and these, it will be seen, [illegible] Green Country and salted show an advance during the week of [illegible]. When of Dry Flint the demand is not so active, prices have declined [illegible]. The market appears steady and active at present quotations. We quote: [illegible — Green Country, trimmed; Green salted; Green, part cured; Dry Salted; Dry Flint; Kip and Calf, Green; Kip and Calf, Salted; Grubby, two-thirds price]

Sale to-day 200 Dry Flint at 19c.

HOPS—There is a fair inquiry for New York and Western new Hops, and the market is fair steady, with no change on previous quotations. Old Hops are dull and in nominal request. We quote: [illegible — New York, new; Wisconsin; Western, new]

HAY—The market has been very liberally supplied with Timothy and Prairie, both loose and pressed. The trade is considerably restricted through the deficiency of railway accommodation, as beyond the [illegible] for Government use, our railroad [illegible] to cars, and prices are lower with a want of firmness at present rates. We quote: [illegible — Timothy, baled pressed; loose; Prairie loose-pressed]

HONEY—In moderate supply and trifling demand. Prices tolerably firm and unchanged. We quote at [illegible].

LEATHER—There has been considerable activity in this market during the past week. Country buyers seem pretty generally to have come to the conclusion that prices will not be lower, and further that the probabilities are that by waiting they will pay higher rates. Considering that the stocks now, and for weeks past, in the hands of manufacturers are unusually light, and with a scarcity of labor there is no reason to suppose why prices should not resume that firm and upward tendency which has so long prevailed. On all descriptions of Hemlock and Oak goods prices are very firm at previous quotations. Foreign goods are especially scarce and high. Linings retain their firm character throughout. We quote:

[illegible — leather price table: HEMLOCK—Harness, ℔ ℔; Line; Kip; Calf; Upper, ℔ foot; Collar, ℔ foot; Slaughter Sole; Buenos Ayres; Orinoco Sole; Orinoco good damaged. OAK—Harness ℔ ℔; Kip, No. 1 medium; Kip, No. 1 heavy; Calf, Extra; French Kip, first choice; French Calf, 27 ℔s; French Calf, 30 ℔s; French Calf, 36 ℔s; French Calf, Lemoines; Linings, ℔ doz; Roans, ℔ doz]

LUMBER—The mild and spring like weather of the past week has very considerably stimulated the activity of the city trade, a fair evidence of which is the large number of buildings in process of erection that are springing up in every direction. The shipping demand is also very active, and would, but for the difficulty of obtaining transportation, be amply sufficient to strip our lumber yards. The present stocks. In the various classes we find the following as indicating our resources for the spring demand. Flooring stocks are very light, for the demand, [illegible] and which can with difficulty be got at all. 2x4 12s, and 2x6 12s are also very scarce and in large demand. Flooring of all descriptions is getting in very small supply, as Clear lumber and Common Boards are a trifle better but inadequate to the demand. SHINGLES—The market is rather quiet, the trade having scarcely commenced. LATH—In active demand but very scarce. Posts and PICKETS are scarce and very firm at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible — lumber price table: Lumber—First Clear, ℔ 1,000 feet; Second Clear; Third Clear; Stock Boards; Box or Select Boards; Common Boards, dry; Fencing; Cull Boards; First Clear Flooring, rough; Second Clear Flooring, rough; Common Flooring, rough; Siding Clear, dressed; Second Clear; Common do; Long Joists; Shaved Shingles A ℔ M; Shaved Shingles No. 1; Cedar Shingles; Sawed Shingles, A; Sawed Shingles, No. 1; Lath, ℔ 1,000; Posts, ℔ 1,000; Pickets]

LIME AND STUCCO—There has been a little improvement in the demand during the past week, but as yet the demand for the spring trade can scarcely be said to have begun. Inquiries are, however, very numerous and there is every prospect of a very large demand. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Lime in bulk; Lime in brls; Water Lime; Louisville cement; Michigan Stucco; Nova Scotia Stucco; Plasterers Hair, ℔ bu; Marble Dust; Calcined Plaster]

LEAD AND SHOT—There is more inquiry for Pig and Bar Lead, and with a moderate supply the market rules very firm. On Bar we note an advance on our previous quotations of 50c, and $1.00 on Pig. Shot is in small demand, but owing to the smallness of stocks and the high cost of labor and the raw material, we note a further advance of 20c on our previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Bar Lead; Pig Lead; Shot, bags ℔ 25 ℔s]

NAILS—There has been an active demand and prices are very firm and unchanged. There is a strong upward tendency in the market, resulting from the present high rates of Iron. We quote: [illegible — 10d to 60d ℔ keg; 8d; 6d; 4d; 3d; 3d fine blued; 2d; Cut Spikes]

ONIONS—The supply continues very light, and good qualities the market rules firm and fairly active. We quote: [illegible — Prime quality; Common to Medium]

OILS—LINSEED OIL. There has been a very active demand, and besides the purchase of a rather large quantity on the market, several large sales have been made to arrive. Previous quotations have been in not in any case been exceeded, and we find that both on yesterday and to-day, round lots have been taken at $1.[illegible] being a reduction of 1½c per gallon. The quotations of the market at Dayton, Ohio, are at $1.[illegible]. Whale and other Fish Oils are in moderate demand, and the market appears generally to be tolerably firm at present rates. We quote: [illegible — Raw Linseed Oil; Boiled Linseed Oil; Olive Oil, bulk; Whale Oil, W. B.; Elephant Oil; Bank Oil; Lard Oil, winter; Machine Oil; Sperm Oil; Neco Oil; Neatsfoot Oil]

PROVISIONS—The advance in gold has stimulated the speculative demand for nearly all kinds of Hog Product, except Lard, and prices are firmer—barrelled Pork having advanced. There is also a much better inquiry for Beef Product, and transactions have been at full prices.

Mess Pork—There is still a good demand for Mess Pork, and the market is firm at $20.00@20.25—holders generally asking $20.50@21.00. During the week we note sales of about 10,000 brls at a range of $20.00@20.87½ for city, and $19.50@20.00 for country. TO-DAY the sales were: 200 brls city Mess Pork at $20.25; 100 brls do at $20.00; 4 brls clear Mess Pork at $30.25.

Prime Mess Pork—There is an active demand for Prime Mess Pork, and we note an advance in prices of about 50c ℔ brl since the date of our last weekly review. During the week about 7,000 brls have been sold, at a range of $17.50@18.00—including sales of 2,500 brls delivered at Keokuk at the same range. Besides this, however, the Commissariat Department have accepted bids for 7,000 brls at $18.00@18.50. To-day the sales were—250 brls city packed at $18.00; 300 brls do at $18.25.

Bulk Meats—There is an active demand for dry salted Hams at 10@10¼c loose, and the market is bare and firm. Sides are in fair request at 9c loose, and Shoulders at 7¼@7½c loose. TO-DAY the sales were: 5,000 pcs country-cut Hams at 10¼c loose; 5,000 pcs country-cut Shoulders at 7¼c loose; 100,000 ℔s Sides at 9¼c.

Pickled Meats—There is a good demand for sweet pickled Hams, and the market has advanced ¼c ℔ ℔ since the date of our last weekly review. Shoulders are also in good demand and firm. Sales TO-DAY were: 1,000 pcs sweet pickled Hams at 11½c; 150 brls pickled Shoulders at $16.00.

English Meats—There is very little doing in English Middles and the market is quiet. TO-DAY the sales were: 10,000 ℔s Short Rib Middles (⅞ boxed) 30 brls do at 9⅞c. Short Clear Middles are quiet and nominal at 10¼c. Long Cut Hams are scarce and nominal at 11@11½c.

BACON—Hams are in good demand and firm at 14c. 150 ℔s sugar cured—the outside figure for canvassed. Plain cured hams are quiet and nominal at 13@13½c. Shoulders are also in fair request and firm at 9@9¼c. To-day sales were: 1,300 ℔s sugar cured bacon Shoulders at 9¼c.

Beef Pork—There is a better inquiry for mess beef and the market is firmer. During the week about 5,400 brls changed hands, at $14.50 for Navy Mess, (4 iron hoops,) $16.50 for extra mess beef, $12.50@13.00 for inferior or second grade do.

Beef Hams—The offerings are very light and the market is firm at $17.00@19.50—sellers generally holding at the outside quotations. During the week a lot of 60 brls was sold at $17.50.

Dried Beef—Is in good demand and firm at 13@13½c. To-day the sales were—[illegible] brls at 13¼c.

Lard—The market for Lard during the week has been extremely dull, and we note a decline in prices of ⅛c ℔ ℔. The decline in Europe has driven almost all the buyers out of the market, and the speculative demand is light. TO-DAY, owing to the advance in gold, there was rather more inquiry than for several days past, but we have no improvement to note in prices. Sales were: [illegible] tcs prime city kettle at 12½c; [illegible] tcs do at 12¼c; 500 tcs do, for delivery on April [illegible]; [illegible] tcs country steam Lard at 11½c; 100 tcs No. 1 [illegible] at 11¼c.

The following table shows the closing prices for all kinds of provisions:

[illegible — table: Mess Pork; India Mess Beef; Prime Mess Beef; Extra Mess Beef; Mess Beef; Inferior do; Beef Hams; Smoked Beef, ℔ ℔; Shoulders; Prime Mess Pork; Prime Ribbed Middles; Short Clear Middles; Long Rib Middles; Long Clear Middles; Cumberland Middles; Long Cut Hams, in boxes; Bulk Shoulders, loose; Bulk Hams, loose; Bulk Sides, loose; Lard; No. 1 Lard]

POTATOES—The supply during the week has been more liberal, and with the prospect of warm weather within a few days, there is less disposition to hold for the present prices. The market has been consequently less firm and active, and prices have declined on best qualities 5c, and 10c on mixed and common. We quote: [illegible — Peach Blows; Mercers; Mixed to prime; New York]

POULTRY—For some reason which do not very clearly appear, the supply of Chickens and Turkeys during the past week has been limited, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

RICE—The market has been [illegible] [illegible] and prices [illegible] firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible — Arracan; Rangoon; Patna]

SALT—There is a limited demand for Domestic, and the market is quiet and unchanged. Holders, however, are firm [illegible] [illegible] to make concessions for lots. Foreign Salt is more active and a shade firmer. We quote: [illegible — Domestic—Fine Salt; Coarse; Dairy, with sacks; Dairy, without sacks; FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ℔ sack; Ground Alum, ℔ sack]

SEEDS—CLOVER—There is little or no inquiry and the market is entirely nominal at $[illegible]. TIMOTHY [illegible] quoted [illegible] the market is dull and depressed, and we [illegible] decline in [illegible]. FLAX—In [illegible] demand and closing at $[illegible]. HUNGARIAN—Nominal at $1.[illegible].

To-day the sales were: 50 bushels prime [illegible]. [illegible] good Timothy at $[illegible].

SUGARS—With increased activity in the Grocery market consequent upon the opening of the Spring Trade, the demand for Sugars has been larger. There has been little, if any, [illegible] in the week that are lower grades, and the [illegible] quite [illegible] are unable to replace their present stocks [illegible] or wishing to give affairs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ground [illegible] demand of the market [illegible] [illegible] apprehension among dealers. The supply is very [illegible] and for some time to come, we must be thoroughly adequate to the large shipping demand of our [illegible] stock market, and at the same time to leave a sufficient supply for our home trade. In refined the market has been poorly supplied through the week, several leading descriptions [illegible] been nominal in all and irregular supply. During the week we make an advance on raw Sugars of [illegible] and of ¼ and ½ on refined. We quote: [illegible — New Orleans; Cuba; Porto Rico; A; B; C; Yellow C; crushed, powdered and granulated]

SYRUPS—Market generally active, and very firm. Prices have ruled tolerably steady through the week and without change on previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Chicago Sugar House; Chicago Golden; Chicago Amber; N. Y. Syrups; Golden Syrup; New Orleans, old crop; New Orleans, new crop]

SPICES—The supply continues rather limited, and at the advanced rates of Gold the market is very firm with a strong upward tendency. We quote: [illegible — Allspice, ℔ ℔; Cloves; Cassia; Nutmegs; Pepper]

SALERATUS—In good demand and very firm with an advance during the week of ¼c on all descriptions. We quote: [illegible — Babbitt's Best; Pure; DeLand's [illegible]; Healthy]

SOAPS—Market generally active and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Babbitt's; Castile; Chemical Olive; Common Bar, Palm; Kirk's & Kemble's; Kirk's Chemical Brands; American Castile; Foreign Castile]

STARCH—In good demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Kingsford; Oswego; London]

VINEGAR—In fair supply and market active. Prices steady and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible — Pure Cider Vinegar, per gal; Pure Malt do; Com'n do do]

WOOL—The market has been quiet and comparatively inactive during the past week. Much of this is evidently due to the depressed feeling which appears to exist among Eastern buyers. There is to some extent a disposition among local dealers to keep the market firm on substantial grounds or not remains to be seen, but considering the immense consumption of this article by the numerous wool manufactories throughout the North, it seems scarcely possible that the depressed condition of the market, which for some weeks past has been the predominant feature can continue, and especially so with the almost entire withdrawal of cotton, which has hitherto formed so important an adjunct in our woollen fabrics. We quote: [illegible — Fine fleece; Medium fleece; Factory Tub Washed]

TALLOW—There has been a trifling improvement in the market during the week. The receipts have been somewhat larger, and inquiries more numerous. Our previous quotations are firm and tolerably steady. We quote: [illegible — Choice No. 1 Packers Tallow; Good do; Prime City Butchers; Country; Rough Tallow]

Sales to-day of 25 brls prime city butchers at 10½c.

TOBACCO—The demand has been tolerably active, but dealers and shopkeepers having during the past two or three months laid in more than their usual supply, in prospect of an additional tax to be imposed, they appear now to be less influenced by the recommendation of Secretary Chase to impose a 25c on leaf and 40c on manufactured, than would otherwise have appeared. There is, however, considerable activity and firmness in the market.

WOOD—The partial removal of the ice from our rivers has enabled dealers to increase their stocks to a trifling extent during the week. And as there is plenty of wood waiting for shipment as soon as the sky is clear, there is every prospect of a few more days seeing us with an adequate supply, and prices at a more passable ratio. We quote: [illegible — Beech ℔ cord, delivered at; Hickory ℔ cord; Maple ℔ cord]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 5, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1864.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the week ending today, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Jan 2, 1864:

[illegible — table: Beeves, No.; Hogs, No.; Week ending March 5; February 27; February 20; February 13; February 6; January 30; January 23; January 16; January 9; January 2]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible — table: Cattle, Hogs, ℔ 100 ℔s; Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars; Cars of 210 feet; Michigan Central, small cars]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

[illegible — table: Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars; Cars of 210 feet; Michigan Central, small cars; Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet]

TO PITTSBURGH.

[illegible — table: Pitts, Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 294 feet; Michigan Southern, large cars; do do cars of 200 feet]

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 ℔s. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 9,330 head. This is 4,370 less than were received last week, and 3,940 less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

[illegible — table: Receipts; Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday; Friday; Saturday; Total ... 9,330]

There has been little fluctuation or change in the prices of hogs of any description through the week, excepting extra grades, the supply of which is diminishing more rapidly than that of lighter hogs, and on Thursday an advance upon previous quotations of 15@20c ℔ 100 ℔s took place, which has since been fully sustained; other grades remaining firm at the quotations given at the close of last Saturday's daily market.

The following are the quotations of the value of Hogs at the close of the market this evening, and also compared with the previous week.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible — table: This week, Last week; Prime to Extra qualities; Medium to Prime; Common to Medium qualities]

SATURDAY EVENING March 5.—The warm, sunny days of the past week seemed unmistakably to tell us that winter with his icy friendship was about taking his departure, and had it not been for the sudden transition we yesterday experienced from sunshine to a pelting snow storm, we might have come to the decision that he had really and truly gone. These transient periods of sunshine and balmy breezes are not generally to be depended upon. We are, however, enabled to form a tolerably correct idea of our whereabouts between the respective seasons of the year as we watch the growth and decline of the several branches of commercial industry that belong to each. The receipts of Hogs for the first week in January numbered 31,065, and for this the first week of March 9,330, and there is no doubt that the supply of the present week has been got together with considerably more difficulty than that of the former one. The diminution in point of numbers is not more marked than it is in relation to quality, and during the past two or three weeks it has been most apparent, evidently leading to the conclusion that heavy bacon Hogs for the brief remainder of the present season are done with.

The receipts of the present week show a considerable decline as compared with those of the preceding week, being no less than 4,369 head, or about 30 per cent. There has been an unchanging and active demand in the market through the week, but wholly for shipping, and as the principal supply for other markets appears to be very much dependent on this, sellers have very much more their own way than is usually the case. During the first three days of the week the market ruled steady and very firm but without change: with a considerable falling off in the receipts of heavy hogs, the market advanced on Thursday 15@20c ℔ 100 ℔s on prime to extra grades, since which there has been no further alteration. The receipts by railroad at the yards to-day amounted to 1864 hogs, and the entered sales to 2080 head, at prices ranging from $5.70@7.25, but mostly at $6.40@7.00 ℔ 100 lbs. The best criterion of the activity of the market is gathered from the fact, that the hogs were no sooner got out of the cars than they were sold, and in one or two instances prices were given, which after a cool walk round the pens it is most probable would not have been realized by —— we care not to say how much.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle during the week amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 5,847 head. This is 1,312 less than were received last week, and 1,161 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

[illegible — table: Receipts; Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday; Friday; Saturday; Total]

There has been a much larger demand during the week for good medium to prime shipping Beef Cattle, and with an adequate supply of these grades they have advanced [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s since the close of last Saturday's market. Medium Beef Cattle have been less active, with a decline during the week of [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s, whilst for common grades the market has been dull and inactive.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening and as compared with last week:

[illegible — table: This week, Last week; Prime to Extra qualities; Medium to Prime qualities; Common to Medium qualities]

SATURDAY EVENING, March 5.—The market for Beef Cattle opened this week under more unfavorable circumstances than usual, as not only had the firmness and activity which prevailed some eight or ten days previously received a strong check, but also during the previous week prices kept declining and stock accumulating so that at the close of the market on last Saturday evening a large quantity was left over unsold. There had evidently been a strong disposition among speculators, as the receipts were tolerably liberal, to break down the market, and there is little doubt but that a further decline in prices would have followed but for the increasing firmness and activity which were evinced at the opening of the New York Market on Monday last. The result was an advance of 10@15c on Shipping Cattle, at which a large number were sold, and as many more shipped through on owner's account, in preference to selling here. Since Monday the market has daily been increasing in activity and the firmness for good cattle, with a supply unequal to the demand. There has not been a corresponding degree of activity for Medium grades; the demand for these is almost entirely confined to the supply of army contractors, whose scale of prices is necessarily limited, and the receipts being rather too large for their present requirements, the value has been somewhat depreciated, for the week, amounting to 15@20c per 100 ℔s. Common grades have been very unsaleable, the only difficulty being to discover how owners can make it worth while to send such stock to market at all, as after freight and other expenses are paid, the balance on the wrong side must be rather heavy. The receipts of Beef Cattle to-day have been very limited, amounting to but [illegible] head; the entered sales amount to [illegible] at $[illegible] mostly at $[illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s. There has been a fair proportion of good shipping cattle in the yards, among which we note 21 Illinois Steers averaging 1160 ℔s, sold at $[illegible] at Fort Wayne Yards by Reed to Hazlewood at $[illegible]; 10 Iowa Steers from Ottawa city averaging 1200 ℔s, sold at the Southern Yards by Strayhorn to Rowan & Reddy at $[illegible]; 100 Iowa Steers averaging 1150 ℔s sold at the Cottage Grove Yards by C. F. Loomis & Co. to Dunnaway at $[illegible]; and 12 Illinois Steers averaging 1175 ℔s sold at Sherman's Yards by Allerton to Cook at $[illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s. The market has been active and steady at yesterday's quotations, at which the receipts of the day were mostly sold.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

[illegible — table of sales: sellers and buyers including Fawcett, Hazlewood, C. Kahn, Jr., McGraw, Rowan & Reddy, Cash, Cook & Co., C. F. Loomis & Co., T. Hume, Cook, Marbach]

New York Cattle Market.

[Abridged from Wednesday's New York Tribune.]

[illegible] PRICES OF BEEF [illegible]

The [illegible] prices per pound upon the estimated weight of meat—after sinking offal. The bullock whose quarters will weigh 6 cwt, at 10c a pound, amounts to $60.

[illegible — table: Cents per pound. Prize, or extra Holiday Beef; The best very best on sale to-day; That generally rated first quality; Medium or good, fair quality; Rate of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows; Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle; The general average of the market to-day estimated at; Extreme range of prices from; The most of the sales are from]

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New York	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]		

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 5,321 head, compares with 4,865 head last week, and with 5,009 head average per week last year, and with 5,541 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 3,977 head, compares with 3,167 head last week, and with 4,833 head the average per week last year, and with 4,820 head at market one year ago.

CLOSE OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday, March 1.—Only 150 fresh stock, and but few [illegible] [illegible] last week. Indeed, it is a little stronger than yesterday, the weather being colder, with a dry snow falling. Ball Beef is worth to-day 15c ℔ ℔. Look for lower prices next week, and if we do not see them we will look again. We can no longer notice a reduction. Prices show supply nor price. It is certain that with the present rate of supply prices will keep up at a very high point, in fact as high as this week. If the present rate continues the consumption of Beef will certainly decrease, and butchers will fail to make any money. We certainly think it the duty of all families to study economy, and not eat roast beef and steaks at 25 cents a pound. They can eat cheaper food, and if Cattle must make the voyage from Lake Erie without food or water, and be not able to get a drop in the yards, and go thus to the butchers, people can eat healthier food. It is quite time for improvement in this respect.

[illegible] OF CATTLE [illegible]

Beach & Barry sold 31 of Allerton's Illinois steers, estimated at 7 cwt. at 14c; 39 of Geo. Appartest's State stock, mixed lot of oxen, steers and cows, at 10@11c.

McCaffray & Thompson received from Albany one lot of 75 Illinois steers; one of 30.

Henry Westheimer bought of Hyman & Co., at Albany, 62 head of the best steers ever brought from Illinois by a Dutchman, for which he paid full 15c ℔ [illegible] at Albany, and sold them here at a fair commission. [illegible] [illegible] Illinois steers, very fat, estimated by seller at strong 10c, which sold here at 15¼c, and made $2 ℔ head commission; 18 heavy oxen, bought of Dr. English, average 10 cwt, sold at 14c ℔ upon 6½@7 cwt.

Ben Westheimer, 51 of Otis & Rankin's Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt., and sell at 13@15c.

Sage & Hughes, 103 Illinois steers, sold for Stevens & Dougherty, estimated at 7 cwt. seller, 7½ cwt. owner; sold at 13@15c, averaging 13½c ℔ ℔.

Isaac Bunsong 38 fair 6½ cwt Ill. steers, sold for Thorpe, 13@14½c.

S. O. & C. Woodruff, 36 rough State stock, 7@10 cwt, sold at 12@15c ℔ ℔; 23 of Metcalfe's 1½ Illinois steers sold at 14c; 32 head of Illinois steers averaging 6 cwt, bought of Rankin, at Buffalo, sold at 13@15c—one pair to Henry Taylor at $250 he estimates at full 15c.

Harris & Coddington, 72 head of 6½ cwt, rough Illinois steers, for John Gatewood, Macon County, sold to average 13½c ℔ ℔; 48 head of Michigan stock, bought of Geo. Wells at Albany, range from 5@12 cwt, oxen, steers and he fers, sold at 12@15c, some of them on the scales at 14c upon 61 ℔s ℔ cwt.

Sam Shuster and Eiser, 145 head of 6½ cwt, Michigan stock, bought at Detroit—10 head of State stock bought at Albany, average 8 cwt, and 119 Illinois steers, average 7 cwt, sent forward by Dan Walshall; the whole sold at 11@15½c ℔ ℔, and some of them undoubtedly a little higher, as Sam appears to be in the jolliest kind of health.

Simon Ulery, 86 of Dunnway's ordinary 6 cwt. Illinois steers, sold at 13@14c.

Henry Myers, 51 of Morton & Sim's good fair 7¼ cwt Illinois steers, at 13@15c.

Dan Barnes bought here of Shepard & Vail, 85 Illinois steers, estimated scant 7 cwt, which sold at 12¾@15c.

Murray & Glover bought here of McCaffey 100 head of good steers, mostly Illinois stock, at $90, estimated at light 7¼ cwt, retailed at 13@15c ℔ ℔, and average over $100 a head.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by railroads, to wit:—Hudson River Railroad, 6,698; New Jersey Central Railroad, 1,866—total, 8,564.

QUOTATIONS.

George W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of hogs this week:

	Live w't.	Dead w't.
Western corn-fed hogs, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	11¼@11¾c
Distillery-fed hogs ℔ ℔	7¾@8¼c	9¼@9¾c

At these rates the regular trade very dull, and stock arriving faster than it will sell.

The market last week, notwithstanding the buoyancy and firmness of provisions, was very dull for three or four days, the over large takers from the pens having a disheartening effect on account of holders. On Saturday there was some improvement, and hopes were entertained that prices, which on that day were at the highest figure of the week, would be maintained. On Monday, however, the market relapsed into dullness, and transactions for the greater part of the day consisted of a few light lots only for the retail trade. To-wards evening quite a number of the heaviest hogs changed hands, and the market closed at the following reduced rates, which also prevailed on Tuesday: Corn-fed medium grades, 11@11¾c ℔ ℔; ordinary, 11 [illegible] [illegible] scallawags, 8¼@9c ℔ ℔; still hogs, 9¼@10c. The arrivals for the week amount to 8,564; same week last year, 19,354: arrival of western dressed for the week, 11,500.

New York Market—March 8.

COTTON—Quiet and prices without decided change. 78c for middling uplands; 74@75c for low middlings.

FLOUR—Opened 5c better, with more doing, but closed dull. Buyers generally refusing to pay any advance $6.80@6.90 for extra state, $7.20@7.35 for extra R. H. O.; $7.25@8.50 trade brands.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled; 88 for State; 90@[illegible] for Western.

WHEAT—1@2c better with a fair demand at $1.63@1.65; Chicago Spring at $1.65. Choice [illegible] at $1.60@1.64 for Mil. Club; $1.70@1.72 for Winter Red Western. CORN—Irregular and unsettled. At $1.36 for shipping mixed. Western in store: $1.30@1.31 for Southern Yellow. OATS—Drooping. 90@91c for Western and State.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Firm. Sugar—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Steady. 31@32c for Crude, 48@49c for Refined in bond, [illegible] do free.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Opened with good demand at $22.50 for old mess; $21.50@22.00 for old do., including a lot of choice fresh inspected at $22.00 @22.50 for new mess; $16.75@18.00 for old and new prime; also 500 brls new mess, seller's option, at $24.25; 500 brls do for April, buyer's option, at $24.00. Cut Meats easier; sales at 9@10c for shoulders, and 11@14c for hams. Bacon Sides more active and firmer; 11@11½c for Western Cumberland cut; 12c for city do.; 11¼c for Western long ribbed; 11¼@11½c for short ribbed; 12½c for do. short clear; 14c for do. long cut hams. Lard firm and in good demand at 13@13¾c.

New York Money Market—March 8.

MONEY—In little request at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firmer, but very quiet at 177¾.

GOLD—Excited and firmer, opening at 61¼, advancing to 61½, declining to 60¾, advancing to 61¾ and closing firm at 61[illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer; U. S. 6's 81 coupons 113; 5-20s coupon $1.09½@1.10; 7-30's, $1.18; N. Y. Central, 137¾; do preferred, 118½; Michigan Central, 141[illegible]; Illinois Central scrip, 129¼; Michigan Southern, $103 [illegible]; Cleve. & Pittsburg, $119; Galena & Chicago, $115¾; Hudson, $153; Harlem, $144¼; Reading, $141; Cleveland & Toledo, $145¼; Chicago & Rock Island, $129; Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, $73; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $141½; Alton & Terre Haute, $73; Toledo & Wabash, $63½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, $115; Alton & Terre Haute, preferred, $[illegible]; Chicago & Northwestern, $59.

GOLD closed this p. m. at $1.61¾.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this, we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. fe25 v214-wlm

NORCROSS & SON, 124 South Water street, Chicago, want TALLOW, AND GREEN, DRY AND SALTED CALF SKINS.

For which fair market prices will be paid, to fill orders. See our advertisement in another part of the paper. mh10-a240-wlt

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, continue, as for twenty-eight years past, to receive the especial attention of Dr. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, 124 Randolph street, Chicago. Operations for Cross Eye, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., &c., skillfully performed. Artificial Eyes, Ear Drums, Auricles and Sound Conductors always on hand. mh10-a187-wlt

FOR SALE—Full Blooded Scotch Shepherd Dogs. T. G. OTIS, Box 302, Chicago. mh10-a89-w2t

NORCROSS & SON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

124 South Water street, (between Clark and Dearborn streets,) Chicago, Ill.

Heavy sacrifices and the abandonment of home, to save ourselves from the grasp of Southern traitors, require us to embark anew in business, and solicit new friends and patronage. We were, and still are, the rightful owners of a respectable property in Atlanta, Ga., but deemed it our duty, as well as our pleasure, to leave all and seek a home and occupation among loyal patriots. Fifteen years experience by the senior partner of the firm, as merchant largely in the commission and produce business, and complete and honorable success as such, we think entitle us to ask and expect a share of business among enterprising men, and especially so where the interests of both parties are to be promoted. With these considerations, we beg to offer ourselves as COMMISSION MERCHANTS in this great emporium and hope for a share in the benefits of its extensive commerce. No means or necessary labor on our part will be wanting to merit it.

All shipments of produce to us for sale, and all orders for the purchase of merchandise, or for attention to any business usually confided to commission merchants, will receive prompt, faithful, and correct attention. Arrangements will be had for liberal advances on consignments.

As we are comparative strangers to this community, we beg leave to refer to A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers, MURRY, NELSON & CO., 214 South Water street, Chicago; NORCROSS & SAUNDERS, Lumber Dealers, 99 State street, Boston, or to EDWIN PARSONS & CO., Commission Merchants, 17 Exchange Place, New York.

JONATHAN NORCROSS,
VIRGIL C. NORCROSS.

Chicago, February, 1864. mh10-196-2w

ANOTHER BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTOR TO

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.

MISS HARRIET E. PRESCOTT,

AUTHOR OF "AMBER GODS" AND OTHER POPULAR TALES.

Whose works of fiction have placed her among the first in

THE FRONT RANK OF AMERICAN NOVELISTS,

Has been engaged to write for the LEADING FAMILY PAPER OF THE COUNTRY, and her initial contribution, entitled

MISS DEVONSHIRE,

Will appear in THE NEW YORK MERCURY of March 19th, now ready everywhere.

Miss Harriet E. Prescott is the daughter of the great American historian, William H. Prescott, whose memory is cherished by his countrymen with a feeling of veneration accorded to no other author, with the exception, perhaps, of Washington Irving. The brilliant series of novelettes and stories, which she has written for the "Atlantic Monthly Magazine" have added largely to the prestige and popularity of that able periodical, and she imparts to every subject upon which a powerful pen is employed a fascination [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] latest production.

MISS DEVONSHIRE,

Written expressly for THE NEW YORK MERCURY, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. mh10-130-3t

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS IN SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S

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BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The billious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain
These organs should not, for one day, remain,
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire;
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittants, whatso'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise;
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain
But this Elixir sets the system right,
A Good Digestion waits on Appetite.

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then with the Bitters weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range,
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and insures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more daty old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free,
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shake the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame,
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear,
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes.
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the least casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Stamp they may bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS & STOREKEEPERS

Throughout the World.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

THE TOCSIN PEALS OF TEN YEARS AGO.

The History of the "Flaunting Lie."

[From the ... Tribune, Feb. 27.]

As all the Copperhead journals and orators throughout the country have seen fit to attach undue importance and a totally garbled construction to an extract from a certain song which appeared many years ago in our columns, it may be as well, at this point, to place on record a true copy of that song, and a history of the events out of which it grew, together with copies of certain other songs on the same subject, forming a series, of which the much-quoted lyric was but a part.

The first song of the series appeared in the consulate of Franklin Pierce, and was called out by the circumstances attending the capture and imprisonment of one Anthony Burns, an alleged fugitive slave from Virginia. This arrest created intense excitement in Boston, insomuch that nearly all business was suspended during its pendency. The people and State authorities of the great Old Commonwealth were perfectly willing to obey the Fugitive Slave law, provided its provisions were properly complied with, and the accused given some chance of proving, if he could, that he was not the character he had been taken for. This, however, was not the policy of the then Federal officials, who conducted the whole case with an overbearing insolence and disregard of the popular feelings, which seemed to court an armed collision.

While the excitement was at its highest, a Boston paper announced, with high commendation, that "two companies of foreign-born soldiers had been stationed in and around the court house to keep the rabble back,"—this "rabble," we may remark, embracing seven-eighths of all that was most eminent in the learning, piety, public confidence and respectability of the Trimontane City. Taking these words of the paper for his text, the author of this series wrote and sent to *The Independent* these verses, which he called:

LINES FOR THE DAY.

Aye! throng the courts, that once were free,
With bands of savage soldiery;
Call out the foreign kern!
Beneath the shade of Bunker shaft,
Where earth the blood of freemen quaffed,
A different tale this day we learn.

Crush Massachusetts under foot,
Enslave and menace, stab or shoot,
The Northern mind is bowed;
No more the Pilgrim banner waves,
Content we see our fathers' graves
By Slavery's groaning cannon plowed.

O Massachusetts! Mother-home!
Thy rocks that dash to whitening foam
Those seas the "Mayflower" pressed;
Those very rocks cry out to-day—
The waves dash high their glittering spray,
To see thy weakness thus confessed!

And shall Virginia's brutal lords,
Backed and sustained by foreign swords,
Thy ancient soul subdue?
Shall hireling steel and Southern fraud
Reverse the mandate given by God—
"Do as ye would men do to you!"

Oh! never, while to misery's sob
Our eyes o'erflow, our pulses throb,
Can come a day so cursed;
While hope remains, while arms are strong,
While lives the sense of right and wrong—
Those fetters be it ours to burst!

We have been patient, and our peace
Mistaken was for cowardice—
We try a different tense;
The passive mood hath brought us chains,
The active now alone remains
To bring these tyrants back to sense.

Up, Massachusetts! up and arm!
Let every steeple toll the alarm;
Rally thy freemen soon!
Old Boston, as you hope to live,
Ne'er let that frightened fugitive
In fetters quit your barracoon!

Whether our rights we now defend,
Or if the North must yet descend
From depth to lower deeps;
Remember this, nor be you dumb
When the great time to act has come,
With us the South no promise keeps.

This song, immediately republished in the TRIBUNE, achieved a sudden and immense popularity, being widely copied in the journals of the day, and largely quoted from in the adverse speeches of party orators. It was a veritable "tocsin peal," and was answered by an uprising of popular opinion, such as is rarely witnessed.

While these matters were going on in Boston, a wretch, to whose name we afford the charity of oblivion, committed in one night a succession of crimes at the bare recital of which the imagination shudders. The scene of the occurrence was in the vicinity of Flatbush, Long Island. The monster entered a house in which he had formerly been employed as a servant, for the double purpose of robbing his master and outraging a young girl who had been his fellow servant and had rejected his addresses. During the perpetration of these crimes, his former master and mistress were aroused, whereupon he split their heads open with a meat-axe, and otherwise mangled them frightfully; and then attempted to kill the girl he had tried to ravish, after which he set fire to the house in order to destroy the lifeless proofs of his guilt.

A horror so aggravated aroused all the neighboring citizens to fury. Hundreds organized themselves into a searching party, and hunted for the villain through the swamp in which he had taken refuge. He was at last found, after two or three days' search, hidden up to the neck in mud, and bleeding profusely from some wounds, self-inflicted, by which he hoped to cheat the gallows. On being caught he at once confessed his crimes, and it was for a moment debated as to whether he should not be lynched upon the spot. The spirit of law and justice prevailed, however, and it was decided to give him a fair trial and an opportunity for counsel to defend him.

The very same paper that gave particulars of this tragedy, described also how Anthony Burns, without any fair trial, had been ordered back to slavery on the mere affidavit of a citizen of Virginia, claiming to be his owner, and the arbitrary decision of a Commissioner, who was paid an extra $5 by law for deciding against the black man. All Boston closed its places of business on the day that the military procession appeared as an escort for Anthony Burns from the court house to the wharf. The black man was in the centre of a square of infantry. Two sections of artillery, loaded with grape, were paraded to repress any popular outburst. Meanwhile appeared on nearly every house-top the United States flag at half-mast, while over Faneuil Hall, the old "Cradle of Liberty," the same flag was displayed at half-mast and completely enshrouded in crape.

On these simultaneous events were written the verses (originally published in our columns) which we now subjoin:

THE CONTRAST.

These two are pictures roughly drawn—
Two scenes to meditate upon;
No rainbow tints o'erflood
The breathing figures they reveal—
The pencil was assassin steel,
The palette swam in blood.

LONG-ISLAND.

Crouched in the swamp, amid the fern,
What hideous features we discern,
Torn, filthy and aghast—
How brutishly his eyeballs glare!
Yet shrinks he back into his lair,
'Till those who hunt have passed.

And there are shouts and thrilling cries,
As hunting group to group replies—
His covert they have hemmed:
They hunt a monster steeped in crime,
And find him, groveling in the slime,
Self-wounded, self-condemned.

What tongue describe the midnight scene,
When first the murderer crept within
That home of peaceful life?
When the dull meat-ax fell amain
Through the crushed bone and spattering brain
Of husband and of wife!

No matter—let the law decide;
Though he confesses how they died,
Although his guilt appears:
Let judges sit and counsel plan,
And let him answer as he can,
A jury of his peers.

NEW-ENGLAND.

Our Boston streets are mute to-day,
Though tens of thousands throng the way—
Our flags are hung with crape;
No sound except the death-bell's toll,
The tramp of soldiers and the roll
Of cannon brimmed with grape.

Lo! as the fettered black appears
Amid the square of serried spears,
How heaves the multitude!
They seek with flowers to strew his track,
But leveled bayonets drive them back—
Is *his* the crime of blood?

Worse than all crimes, his skin is dark,
And Southern fraud has set her mark
Upon his fettered limbs;
Pampered and fed by ... might,
Her Ark of Liberty and Right
On Slavery's Red-sea swims!

Nor does the man-thief even avow
That guilt has stained that ebon brow—
The crime is in the skin;
Yet, monster! hungering for your prey,
A whiter heart than yours to-day
That bosom beats within!

For him no trial! never pause!
Rough-ride New-England's honored laws,
Make of our tears your mirth!
Our first-born Freedom ye have slain—
But in the "Cradle" once again
We swear to rock a nobler birth!

The troubles of Caleb Cushing and Company were not yet half over, in reference to this poor "colored American of African descent." On the trial being made it was found, that no ship or steamer in Boston could be hired for the purpose of carrying this alleged fugitive back to slavery. The universal cry was: "Give him a trial. Demand from the Virginian that he shall give as much proof of ownership as would be required to recover a stray cur! Comply only with these requisitions, and we bow as in duty bound to the supremacy of the laws of the Union."

Matters having arrived at this pass, Caleb Cushing and Company had nothing for it but the conversion of a national armed vessel into a slave-ship! The Morris was ordered to Boston for the sole purpose of carrying back to Virginia this one miserable wretch—alleged to be a fugitive from slavery. Picture—those who know anything of the Old Bay State—the horror created by this ignominious desecration of a national ship! The flag that had waved over slippery and smoking decks in our early conflicts with Great Britain—the flag to which our earliest and noblest captains had lifted their eyes for inspiration through the hot hours of many a bloody sea-fight—for that flag Caleb Cushing and Company could find no better business ten years ago than to cover at the mast-head of the Morris this isolated instance of the slave-trade carried on in an armed vessel of the nation.

Just think of it! Bear in mind all the surroundings of the case; and then, as you read the following lines, if your pulse does not beat quicker, your cheek tingle, your eye kindle, and your heart throb with sympathy and approval—be assured that your natural place is in the synagogue of the Copperheads, and that in the conventicle of "Peace Saints" you are entitled to a hassock on the highest steps of the pulpit.

HAIL TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.

[The U. S. cutter Morris has been ordered by ... Franklin Pierce to carry Anthony Burns from Boston to Virginia, to be there enslaved for ever.—Boston Paper.]

Hail to the Stars and Stripes!
The boastful flag all hail!
The tyrant trembles now,
And at the sight grows pale.
The Old World groans in pain,
And turns her eye to see,
Beyond the Western Main,
This emblem of the Free.

Hail to the Stripes and Stars!
Hope beams in every ray,
And through the dungeon bars
Points out a brighter way;
The Old World sees the light
That shall her cells illume,
And, shrinking back to night,
Oppression reads her doom.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes!
They float in every sea;
The ... ocean sweeps
Beneath them of the Free.
Of soft Italia's sky
Or where Aurora dies
In solitude sublime.

All hail the flaunting Lie!
The Stars grow pale and dim—
The Stripes are bloody scars,
A lie the flaunting hymn!
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
And round the captive's neck
Its folds are bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With Hate's polluted rag!
Destroy it, ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.

Awake the burning scorn—
The vengeance long and deep,
That till a better morn
Shall neither tire nor sleep.
Swear once again the vow,
By all we hope or dream,
That what we suffer now
The future shall redeem.

Unfurl the boasted Lie!
Till Freedom lives again,
With stature grand and purpose high
Among untrammeled men!
Roll up the starry sheen;
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rusting chains.

Swear, Freemen—all as one—
To spurn the flaunting Lie,
Till Peace, and Truth, and Love
Shall fill the brooding sky;
Then, floating in the air,
O'er hill, and dale, and sea,
'Twill stand forever fair,
The emblem of the Free!

To all of treason, disloyalty, or contempt for the national flag that the enemies of human freedom can find in the foregoing verses, we bid them heartily welcome. They have never heretofore published more than a few stanzas, and even those few were garbled and twisted out of their proper sense and connection. The copy now submitted is from a revise by the author, with a few merely verbal corrections; and as, for good or evil, this song has passed into the history of our country and age, we think those who have misquoted extracts from it should let the whole of it be seen in its rightful shape. And now for the last of the "tocsin peals" rung out in our columns.

On the arrival of the Morris in the South, with her black prisoner duly fettered on board, there was tremendous rejoicing through all slavedom—now Jeffdom. All the orators and bards of the "Chivalry" made speeches and wrote songs in honor of their victory over the law-abiding citizens of the old Bay State. Joy bells were rung, bonfires kindled, windows were illuminated, much whisky consumed, and the friends of Franklin Pierce thought his renomination certain. There was joy in the White House, but mourning in the best hearts of New England. That a fugitive slave, duly proved to be such, should be returned, was a necessity in which very nearly all New England acquiesced. But that a Southern master should be sustained by the Federal Executive in seizing a man in the streets of Boston, and hurrying him away without any substantial proofs of his identity or former servitude—this cup was a bitter one, but President Pierce and Caleb Cushing made Massachusetts drink of it to the very dregs.

On the receipt of Anthony Burns in the Slave Dominion, he was solemnly turned over from the custody of Union bayonets to that of the local militia, an organization with which the North has since become pretty thoroughly acquainted with at Manassas, Antietam, Malvern Hill, the hights of Fredericksburg and elsewhere. By these military scions of first families of the South he was ostentatiously escourted to the plantation of his alleged owner; and it was on the report of these ceremonies that the following verses were struck out and given to the public in our columns:

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

Hark! how the joybells of the South
Speak victory with brazen mouth!
What tyrant have they slain?
What conquered monarch comes to-day
Begirt by all this plumed array
Of fierce and weaponed men?

Those joybells! Once I heard them ring
When Britain's dull and savage King
Loosed from our throat his grip;
Those sabers gleamed—then Kingship fell—
And are they pealed once more to tell
This victory of the whip?

Behold him in the centre, there!
The fettered immage of despair,
While round him hotly flows,
That "Chivalry" the Southrons boast—
And on the flag that leads the host
The name of "Freedom" glows!

Ay! lead him where the lilacs bloom
Around Mount Vernon's silent tomb—
Green be those trees and fresh!
And there, with oaths as fierce as deep,
Salute the moldering tenant's sleep
With bids for human flesh!

Who cares for Boston? though her cry,
Her wail of bitter agony,
Through all the welkin swells?
She dared not face our shotted guns—
We drown the murmur of her sons
With shouts and clanging bells.

No respite—no surcease of woe;
And shall it be forever so?
Was this the Pilgrim faith?
Shall Freedom's votaries still despair,
And must the living North yet bear
This yoke with moral death?

From the foregoing history it will be seen that the "flaunting-lie" story of the Copperhead journals and orators is a "flaunting-lie" indeed. It will also be seen that, far from being an utterance in contempt of the flag, it was a cry of sorrowful indignation at beholding the desecration of that sacred emblem. This statement we have felt due to the truth of history, and now the subject stands dismissed, with only this concluding remark: All four songs were tossed out, we believe, in the heat and hurry of daily journalism and have this eminent value: that, however deficient they may be in literary merit or polish, they give a true, permanent, and intensified expression to the convictions of the popular mind on a subject which must forever remain of the highest interest.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A thoroughly honest man will not lie even to his dog.

The first and greatest thing in rhetoric is to have something to say.

They are fools who insist on being perfectly miserable because they cannot be perfectly happy.

If you would pass for more than your value, say little. It is easier to look wise than to talk wise.

It is good to repeat old thoughts in the newest books, for the old works in which they stand are not read.

If you are insulted in a gentleman's house, let the first thing you open be not your mouth, but the door.

Young lady, most young men would rather see the ring on your third finger, than an ink-spot on your first.

Can you write "the season is backward" with four letters? Here they are: C C / S I

Be careful of your table-talk. Do all your biting at table in biting your food. Don't be biting in your remarks.

It is a fact creditable to barn-yard nature, that while curses come home to roost, roosters never come home to curse.

The marriage of a flaxen-haired young girl to a silver-haired old man only illustrates the truth that silver can buy flax.

That was an inquiring young mind that asked the schoolmaster where all the figures went to when they were rubbed out.

Ought a pair of trowsers which have been obtained on credit to be legally regarded as breeches of trust?

"My Lord," said the foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving in their verdict, "we find the man that stole the mare not guilty."

The true theory of woman's rights is to educate the girls thoroughly, and then let the women do as they have a mind to.

The reason why woman has her way so much oftener than man is that both he and she are conscious that her way is the best.

Say what is right, and let others say what they please. You are responsible for only one tongue—even if you are a married man.

Men often attempt, by the light of reason, to discover the mysteries of eternity. They might as well hold up a candle to see the stars.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day, my child." "Well, then, ma, let me eat the big mince pie that is in the safe."

It is a grand thing for a public teacher to speak with a feeling that God is behind him—to speak so as to be only the arrow in the bow that the Almighty draws.

He who is satisfied to travel upon his feet may be able to keep his carriage, but he who is content with only riding, may not long be able to keep his feet.

A Dutchman's heart-rending soliloquy is described thus: "She loves Shon Mickle so petter as I, because he has got coople tollers more as I has."

Many a person has two distinct and different selves,—one that promised and lied, and one that believed the other. After a while, they both lie to each other, and neither believes.

"Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up for two hours." "Well, what if he has? (hiccup.) He goes to bed at dark, while I'm on a bender till midnight.

If you see a miserly hypocrite praying on a Mount of Olives, probably he is about to build an oil-mill up there; if weeping by the brook Kedron, you may conclude he is about to fish for crabs.

The following alliterative couplet is on Cardinal Wolsey, who was the son of a butcher in Ipswich:

"Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,
How haughtily his highness holds his head."

Why are the gentlemen of the pugilistic ring under the special protection of Providence? Because not a sparer falls to the ground without his knowledge.

Rowland Hill said once to some people who had come into his chapel to avoid the rain, "Many people are to be blamed for making religion a cloak; but I do not think those much better who make it an umbrella."

A great writer has observed that nothing is more difficult than to make presents with judgment. The difficulty is one which never troubles some people in the least. They avoid all questions of propriety by not making presents at all.

NIGHT IN THE SNOWDRIFT.

[From Once a Week.]

In the following narration I have avoided mentioning names, dates, or places. I need not assign a reason; the incidents of my story will supply one.

Some years ago—never mind how many—I was in America, employed in surveying, prior to the construction of one of those vast lines of railway which are now found of as great utility for warlike, as they were then intended for peaceful traffic. I had gone out from England with a very few pounds in my pocket, but with a good education, and, I may say, with some ability. I entered heartily into my work, and found it highly remunerative. Although I thoroughly enjoyed the occupation, and the many rough and sometimes romantic incidents inseparable from it, I could ... really assimilate myself with the A... character; and, as I was the only Englishman on that part of the line, my loneliness was extreme—relieved, indeed, occasionally by violent quarrels with men who ... "sulky Britisher."

One day ... as I ever experienced ... of as severe a winter journey, the greater ... take a long ... a single line. At the wretched ... with the name of "station," a some... rious party attracted my attention. They were four: An old and apparently totally paralyzed gentleman, so swathed in shawls, comforters, fur cap and buffalo robe, that only a strip of his face was visible, and that was of a deathlike hue; a young lady, thickly veiled, apparently not the daughter of the invalid, for she seemed to avoid looking at or approaching him, as he half sat, half lay, propped up by boxes and bags in a corner of the one bench; two sallow, evil-looking men completed the number. They were dressed in a much inferior manner to the others, but evidently had charge of both invalid and lady.

I got into the same car with this strange party; anything a little out of the common being acceptable to me.

Whether I should have done so could I have foreseen the tragic termination of our journey, I cannot tell.

The snow was lying very deep on the ground, and occasionally, where a drift had formed across the line, we had much to do to force our way through it.

I was the only occupant of the car besides the party I have described, and amused myself by speculating on the connecting links between such a strange party.

The lady was a lady evidently. Though I had not caught a glimpse of her face—as she had not once lifted the heavy veil she wore—yet every fold of her dress, every movement of her figure, showed refinement.

We had been plodding on at a miserable rate for many hours, the snow becoming thicker and thicker.

To look out of the windows was useless; for the ground was snow and the air seemed to be snow, so thickly was it falling.

What could I do but watch my companions?

I had forgotten to say that in the early part of the journey I had made some casual remark to the two men about the entire hopeless state of their charge; but I received such a short answer, accompanied by such an evil look, that I resolved to hold my tongue for the remainder of the journey.

The young lady, when I spoke to the men, gave a quick sort of half turn towards me, as if *she* would have spoken; but was instantly checked by one of the men desiring her in a rough and peremptory manner, to change her seat.

Still dragging along—and more snow, more snow! * * * * * *

The men, having refreshed themselves several times from a spirit-flask, took a bottle and a spoon, and prepared to feed the paralyzed gentleman. I could not see what they gave him, or whether he ate; for the men carefully placed themselves and the young lady between the sick man and me. I should here state that the lady had absolutely refused to take any food whatever, though several times pressed by the men. They are bending over the invalid; the young lady, by their direction, also standing, with her side face towards me. With a quick and silent movement, she raises her veil, and looks for an instant with a questioning, agonized glance in my face.

She must have seen honest pity there; for, slightly leaning towards me, pallid as death, she formed a word with her lips, but without sounding it—pointing to the men; then lowered her veil again. Although the whole had taken place in a second or two, the men had observed some movement, and turned fiercely to her, looking like devils at both of us.

I, however, was already sitting with folded arms, and eyes half shut, as if sleepy, not so sleepy, though, but that I caught a moment's view of that strip of face I had seen at the station. That second look satisfied me of what I had doubted—the word dumbly spoken by the young lady. The word was "*Murder!*"

I sat still and thought—

"Here I am with a couple of murderers—probably armed—their victim apparently the father of the lovely girl. Yes—this is the explanation of her shunning him at the station, and in lifting him into the cars. I have my revolver—not loaded; if it were, I couldn't shoot these men down without more proof against them than a word—only seen, not heard. It's of no use giving them up at the end of our journey; for, of course, they will say that, half dead when he started, he died the cold in the cars. Cold! Yes—bitterly, piercingly cold; and our stoves do not seem to give the heat that it should; and there is no more fuel?"

Although I could not see through the young lady's veil, she doubtless could see me through it. I nodded slightly to her, and fumbling in the folds of my cloak, half exposed the barrel of my revolver. The answer was a scarcely perceptible shake of the head.

For the twentieth time we are pushing and battering at a drift; this time it must be a deep one, for we are come to a dead stop.

"I guess I must get some wood from that darned conductor, or we shall be friz," said one of the men, the shorter and least evil-looking of the two.

"Do," said I, "for it is awfully cold, even for us who are strong; what must it be for your invalid charge?"

"Oh! he won't hurt," replied the man.

"You shut up, and fetch the wood!" said the other.

He returned soon, and said the engineer would not let him have a stick; declaring it was not his business to supply the cars—and that he had barely enough to keep his own fire up.

On going out to see the state of affairs for myself, I found the drift in which we were fast was of a most formidable size, and saw at once that, without digging, the engine could not possibly force its way through.

I went to the engineer, whom I knew, and asked if he would spare us a log or two; but even whilst asking I saw how useless the request was—he had no more wood!

Nine o'clock at night—still snowing—no fire, and no fuel! Fast buried in the snow drift, on a single line of rails—miles away from any house. I must spend the night with a dead man and his two murderers! But the poor girl! How can she bear the cold?

All the men set to work vigorously to clear the line, whilst there was yet fire enough and steam enough to carry us through. We were not many miles from our destination.

Dig! yes—but who can dig without a spade? Small progress was made: it soon became apparent that we were fast, until two o'clock, when the night mail followed us. Five mortal hours in that piercing cold!

The conductor, half frozen as he was, walked a quarter of a mile down the line and extemporized a danger signal as best he could; I and the other passengers getting into the cars and wrapping ourselves up, grimly to bear the five hours of misery. As I enter I see only the shorter of the two men; in asking him for his friend, he says:

"Oh! he's crouching down by the firebox of the engine to get warm."

I mentally add: "And will go to sleep, and when the fire goes out will be frozen to death."

I now saw the young lady watching her companion closely, seeing him become sleepy from copious draughts of rum and water. A loud snoring soon proclaimed him fast asleep. The poor girl then, with half frozen fingers, lifted her veil and whispered, with trembling voice:

"Can you help me? You are English, are you not? I think I can trust you."

"Sit perfectly still for an instant," I answered.

A happy thought had struck me. I had for some time past suffered much from face and tooth ache, and was in the habit of carrying a stoppered bottle of chloroform. I took out my bottle, and, signing to the young lady to be silent, poured the whole upon my handkerchief, and held it over the face of the sleeping murderer! In five minutes I knew he was safely disposed of for some hours to come. I called loudly in his ear, and shook him roughly, but he did not stir.

I shall never forget the earnest joy with which the poor girl clasped my hand and thanked me.

I don't know whose heart beat faster then, hers or mine; I know that I forgot all about the dreadful cold, and only felt an instant longing to take her in my arms and kiss her.

Taking the sleeping man's buffalo robe and wrapping it around her, I bade her sit down, and asked her the cause of her father's murder, and why she seemed to be a prisoner. As I spoke, I could not help an involuntary shudder at the appearance of the corpse. In administering the chloroform to the man, I had accidentally displaced the rug, which the murderers had carefully arranged so as to hide the face of the supposed paralytic. The eyes were closed and blue, the nose pinched, the mouth partly open, with curled and stained lips, the teeth set, and grinning horribly in the half light reflected from the snow in which we were imbedded.

It had now ceased snowing.

In answer to my question, she said:

"I am alone in the world; I can trust you, I will tell you all—The—the body"—here she turned paler than ever she was before—"the body is not that of my father—oh no! I am a Virginian; my father and mother both died when I was very young, leaving me a rich orphan, to the care of my uncle. All I know was that I was well educated, and had whatever money I wanted; but when I left school, my uncle was strangely altered; my presence seemed to irritate him. He tried to make me marry that wretch who has gone out; he was my uncle's overseer, and a more cruel or wicked man never lived."

Here I suddenly thought, "What if he should not fall asleep by the engine, but should return!" I went out and found him in what I knew would be his death sleep—crouched completely under the fire-box of the engine. The engineer had left his cold and now useless machine and sought refuge in the cars. I returned, and my lovely charge continued:

"I was often talked to by some of our old slaves, and in particular by my dear old nurse about this man. She said he had come a few years ago, and in some way had obtained an undue influence over her master—ordering everything, and treating the slaves, who had never experienced anything but kindness from my father and uncle, with the greatest severity. This villain prosecuted me with his odious attentions; and one day—I can't tell you—but I rushed to my uncle, who, when he heard, called him into the house, and in a furious manner said:

"'Although you have by your devilish cunning obtained my promise of my niece as your wife, I will not tamely submit to see her insulted. Take that, you villain!'—firing a pistol full in his face. Fortunately, passion defeated itself, and my uncle was not a murderer. The overseer smiled an evil smile, and said:

"'Never mind! It was only a little mistake! We will settle affairs another day!'

"Not long after this, the poor fellow who is asleep there, and who is the overseer's brother, came and joined him. He is a doctor. My uncle became daily more and more miserable; my old nurse saying it was remorse preying upon his mind, because he had appropriated my property. A few weeks ago my uncle's health began to fail seriously; the 'Doctor,' as he was called, constantly expressing his opinion that paralysis might be expected.

"Last Monday I was awakened by my ... nurse in a dreadful fright, to tell me that my uncle was dying. I rose, and found the 'Doctor' and the overseer with him. The 'Doctor' said that, as he had predicted, my uncle had had a paralytic stroke, entirely lost the use of his limbs and speech, and felt that he probably would not be able to move ... time to come. He felt the re... move him ... great ... his brother ... be placed under the ... should re... Dr. W——, ... he would ...

"This was said intentionally in the hearing of several of the servants, and passed for truth; although I, in common with all, protested against removing my uncle in such a state. Knowing the evil character of both men, I resolved that I would not part from my uncle, but would accompany him to S——. I fancied I saw a sinister smile on the face of the overseer as I said this; but he only remarked:

"'Oh certainly; no objection can be made to that.' Yesterday we started. My suspicions were aroused by the 'Doctor' and overseer refusing to let me approach my uncle, either to dress him, or help him into his carriage. In spite of their caution, however, I obtained a glimpse of his face, and knew in an instant he was dead! I was too excited and horrified to faint! The overseer saw by my looks that I now knew all. He at once said, in a brutal tone:

"'Oh! I guess you see it all now! You're a sensible girl, so a few words will suffice. There wasn't much love between you and your uncle, so you need not make a fuss. The truth is, the doctor there physiced him a little too strong, and it would not do to bury him here, for the job would have been blown! So we thought we would take him where no one will be the wiser; the poor old gentleman has died of cold and over exertion, don't you see?'

"I can't tell you what the wretch said to me; only that he said he had got all the old gentleman's plunder from the estate; that he meant to marry me whether I would or not, and that if I so much as spoke or looked at any one on the journey, he would kill me at once. I knew that he would not hesitate to carry out his threat, so I dared not utter a word. Oh! how thankful I was to see you enter the car! I felt a presentiment that you would in some way save me from those horrid men."

Here the poor girl burst into tears. I don't know what I did or said, only that I comforted her, and vowed I would never forsake her. The time was now approaching when the two o'clock train was due. There was a deathlike silence, broken only by the mournful tones of occasional gusts of wind, which, like evil spirits sporting around us, rushed to and fro through the ill-made cars, unseen, but painfully heard and felt. Every one had huddled themselves in whatever they could find as a protection from biting cold. Although hardy and strong, I began to feel exhausted and benumbed; and probably should have fallen into a dangerous stupor but for my mind being racked with thought. How should I act? If I gave these two men up to justice (supposing the overseer survived,) what proof was there that they had poisoned the "paralytic." I asked Alice—so we will now call her—whether the overseer had the spoils with him or not? She said he had admitted to her that he had gold, notes, and securities to a very large amount upon him. I then searched the still sleeping "Doctor;" he was so motionless and deathlike that I began to fear lest the chloroform had a fatal effect upon him, I found nothing but a few dollars, and a revolver, which I took; and, with his own neckerchief, securely tied his hands behind him.

It was now snowing heavily again; but I sallied forth once more into the snow, and found the overseer still under the engine, frozen as hard as the iron which covered him, and doubtless quite dead. With fingers almost as lifeless as his own, I searched him, and found, besides the expected loaded revolver and bowie-knife, a large canvas belt, fastened round his waist, containing the stolen money.

I hastened back with it to Alice, fearing she might be overcome with the cold and fall asleep. Just as I had my hand on the door of the car, I heard a well-known sound; there was no need to think twice—the driver of the expected train, blinded by the snow, had not seen the danger signal! With criminal negligence, they had not telegraphed our arrival from R——; the train was rushing on us! I shouted loudly to the occupants of the cars to save themselves, and sprang into ours for Alice. Even in the short time I had been absent she had nearly gone to sleep. No wonder, poor girl! She had experienced hunger, thirst (for she dare not take food from the overseer, lest he should poison her), excitement and cold, bitter cold, such as, happily, we do not know in England. I seized her in my arms, and had scarcely leaped from the car before the crash came!

I will not dilate on the horrors of the collision—we have too many such descriptions in our daily papers. Happily, my shouting had aroused most of the passengers, but some three or four never knew how death came.

I laid the fainting body of Alice for a few moments, carefully wrapped up, on the snow, whilst I searched for our lately evil companions.

The murderers had met a milder fate than they deserved. The frozen overseer was completely smashed beneath the engine. Whether the "Doctor" really died from the effects of cold and chloroform I cannot tell, and do not like to think. He also was a bruised and shapeless mass; both had died painless deaths.

The engineer and stoker of the train which ran into us had jumped into the snow and were unhurt. The passengers were very few, and, surprising to say, only one was killed. We made great fires of the debris, and waited the morning when help should come.

Amid all the horrors of the scene, I felt a thrill of happiness in having Alice looking at me as her sole protector, and through the night laying her head on my shoulder in sheer weariness and exhaustion, suffering my arms to support her. I felt as if I had known her for years. Was the gentle girl who leaned unconsciously on me, and whom I met under such strange circumstances—was she soon to be severed from me? No! never! And with that thought I clasped her closer to my heart.

At last help came; about five o'clock in the morning an express came from R——, expecting to find a breakdown; they took us up, and we arrived at R—— about eight o'clock. I asked Alice what she would wish to do? In some confusion she said:

"I know not what to say!" But putting her little hand in mine, she said: "Will you, who have watched over me through that dreadful night, who have saved me from the horrors of which I cannot think, see me safe back to my own home—my own, indeed, now; it will be very lonely, no one to welcome me but the servants; but it is my right place! Am I asking too much?"

Need I tell the reader my answer? I offered myself, a poor surveyor, as her husband as well as protector. She did not say no.

* * * * * * *

We gave up the plantation, for I could not reconcile myself to my owning slaves, although their's was anything but bondage.

The railway accident was universally believed to be the cause of the death of Alice's uncle, the overseer, and the "Doctor," Alice with pardonable deception, explaining that the "Doctor" not finding Dr. W—— at his own town, insisted on going to the next, to some other surgeon.

Alice and I have now lived happily in England many years: but we never see the snow lying thickly on the ground, without shuddering at the recollection of the night which we passed in the snowdrift.

EDWARD DURON.

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG WOMAN.

I.

When I first knew Jane Ann Hubbs (the "poor young woman") she was a stalwart girl of about eighteen, with a coarse, staring sort of beauty, plenty of bust, extremities, and the upper ones, *i. e.*, her hands, reddened and "knuckly" by her occupation.

For Jane Ann, or, as she was always called by her mother, Jaynan—was my washerwoman's daughter and professional assistant.

Jaynan's education had been somewhat neglected. At least I judged so from her constantly using the objective for the possessive case; saying "them things" instead of those things; clenching "that" and "this" with a "there" and a "here," as, "that there bosom, Mr. Tomkins, wouldn't bleach like this here one, nohow, Sir;" and from the fact that, in my weekly bills, which she invariably made out herself, "drawers" were written "draws," "socks" "soks," and "hankerchiefs" eccentrically varied from "handkerchiefs" "anckershifs," with several ingenious modifications between.

She was given to cheap perfumery.

This I felt sure of, from the fact that the peculiar odor of that article—which is ever the same by whatever title the label may designate it—always pervaded my chamber on each occasion of her visits, and for some time after her departure; and because I was continually obliged to air my clean clothes before putting them away, in order to get that same peculiar odor out of their folds.

Her tastes were not refined.

Of this I became aware by the imparting to me the information, that of all the dramatic entertainments extant she infinitely preferred "Jack Shepard."

She occasionally made use of language the reverse of polite.

Thus—but I prefer leaving this assertion unsupported by an example.

Take her "for all in all," however, Jaynan Hubbs was—*not* a cultivated young woman by any manner of means.

Mrs. Hubbs was, if possible, even less cultivated then her daughter (her only child, by-the-by), but she was an excellent laundress; and, for that matter, so was Jaynan. But then, Mrs. Hubbs was a plodding, hard-working, humble old lady, without an ambition beyond that of producing the whitest and most brilliantly-smooth shirt-fronts, while Jaynan had a soul above soap and flat-irons. In her inmost being Jaynan was ambitious. I'll tell you how I discovered this trait of Jaynan's character.

In my saunterings about town, I often encountered Jaynan with her basket. And, nearly always, I found her gazing—gloating, I should rather say—over the glittering array in a jeweler's show-case, or the silken draperies of a dry goods store window.

"Oh, if I was only rich!" I heard her exclaim once, under such circumstances.

"And suppose you were, Miss Jane?" said I, approaching her.

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Tomkins!" cried she, somewhat flustered. But instantly collecting herself—"why, if I was rich I'd buy loads of them there things"—pointing to the shop-window—"aint they lovely, Mr. Tomkins?"

"They are handsome," I replied gravely; "but something more than money is needed to possess, or, at any rate, to wear them properly, Miss Jane."

"Sakes alive! what is it, then, I'd like to know? Good looks, I suppose! Well! there's them that has such jewels on, this day, Mr. Tompkins, that ain't no great scratch for good looks neither!"

And Jaynan contemplated her own features in the jeweler's mirror with decided satisfaction.

"I do not allude to looks," said I, "but to behavior, taste, and breeding. Fine feathers don't always make fine birds, Miss Jane. Jewels and rich apparel are but thin disguises at the best when worn by vulgar ostentation or ignorant conceit. Take my word for it—"

But Jaynan, rather sulky, bade me good-day, saying, in an undertone, as she turned away, "I guess some folks if they aren't book-learned—" and adding something in a still lower key, which I could only catch the word "bunks," which ... elegant epithet is whom Jaynan applied ...

My intercourse with ... consequence declined in familiarity from ... rather ... towards ... she choosing to ... of her business ... her visits to my chambers ... and ... professional as possible.

I can not say that I greatly regretted this change in Jaynan's deportment, for I had never found much fascination in her society, and her shortened stay in my rooms visibly lessened the strength and expansion therein of the peculiar odor to which I have alluded under the title of cheap perfumery—a species of fragrance for whose enjoyment my taste—perhaps I should say smell—has never been cultivated appreciatively.

In the course of a twelvemonth I went abroad, and stayed nearly seven years in Europe.

Shortly after my return I went in search of my old washer-woman.

The house was occupied by other tenants, who knew nothing of Mrs. Hubbs, they being the fourth or fifth series of lessees of the premises since her departure from the neighborhood.

From the grocer at the corner, however, I learned that the old woman was dead, and Jaynan married.

"And does Miss Jane—that was—still continue in the laundry line of business?" I asked.

"Bless you, no, sir. She's in the soap and taller way now; or her husband is, at least," replied the grocer.

"Ah! she has married a tallow-chandler, eh?"

"Well, not exactly that. Old Weevil's a sort of boss soap-fat man: that is, he has a lot of men who go around with their carts and collect the soap-fat and scrapings from door to door, and he pays them for it, and then sells the stuff in a kind of wholesale way to the regular chandlers. He's mighty sharp chap, is old Weevil, but hasn't any education; can hardly read or write, I believe, and so couldn't; or at any rate hasn't, set up a regular chandlery."

There are many tallow-chandlers who are men of education, and even cultivated gentlemen doubtless, (I am personally acquainted with three such): but remembering the 'style' of several successful members of that "guild" I chanced to meet, I could not help smiling at the grocer's idea that a want of education alone had fobidden Jaynan's husband from embarking regularly in that business.

"You call him 'Old Weevil,'" said I. "Has Jane Hubbs married an old man?"

"Well, he isn't as old as all that—not above forty at the outside, may be less," replied the grocer, sitting down on a keg of biscuit, and inviting me to do the same upon a box of vermicelli, turned up lengthwise. And this looking as if he were going to give me the whole story, I complied, as he went on to say:

"I'll tell you how it was -Joe, mind the store here!—You see there was a clever young fellow after Jaynan" (even the grocer, who was not an uneducated man by any means, called her Jaynan), "and she sort of liked him too. But he was poor—he was only a journeyman plumber—and had an old mother to support besides, and Jaynan's noddle was always a little turned by hankering after riches, and marrying to better herself, as she called getting a husband well to do in the world. though, as you probably know, sir, she was as ignorant as a horse herself. However, as she liked Sam Rinker, she might have married him after all, perhaps—he believed she would, and I guess she let him believe it—when Weevil fell in love with her, and cut poor Sam out in no time. Weevil had a house, and wanted a housekeeper for it (he'd had one wife, and buried her a year before); and Jaynan suited him to a T. He made her a present of a gold watch, I heard: and that, and promises of fine things to come, won her out and out. So Weevil being so much older than Sam, and a widower, we got to calling him Old Weevil quite naturally."

"And what became of Sam?"

"Oh, he went to California, and is doing first rate, his mother says, and sends her more money than she knows what to do with."

"But don't you suppose that Jane really loved Mr. Weevil?"

"Well, there's no telling, sir. I don't say she didn't, nor don't yet. Very likely she *has* got to liking him well enough by this time for she does pretty much as she pleases with him, and is as proudas peacock because she has a house of her own and a servant-girl to do the work of it. Though Jaynan is notiasy; I'll say that for her. She is as good as a foreman to Weevil in his business, and nearly as sharp as he is. But she'll never be content till she rides in her own carriage; and—mark my words, sir—she'll do it yet before she is gray."

A whim seized me to go and see Mrs. Weevil in her new estate; so obtaining her address from the gossiping grocer, I proceeded thither."

II.

My first observation upon entering the presence of the whilom Jaynan, in the small parlor of her narrow two-story-and-a-half house, on a by-street in the upper part of the city (not at all the fashionable upper part), was a mental one, to this effect:

Jaynan was given to cheap perfumery.

Mrs. Weevil is given to cheap jewelry.

She had a cheap bracelet on each wrist, a large cheap brooch in her bosom, ditto earrings in her ears, and numerous rings upon her still red and knuckly digits. They were all brilliant, and I do not positively assert that the metal of which they were made was not gold, nor that the gems with which they were set were glass.

But they exhibited, nevertheless, the difficult-to explain, but impossible-to mistake signs that stamp the class of ornaments known as cheap jewelry!

She welcomed me with an affability not devoid of conscious pride in her improved fortunes and social *status*.

"Laws, Mr. Tomkins!" said she, with a slight affectation of manner, "how did you scare me up?"

I told her of my inquiries at her former residence, and of my obtaining her new address at the grocery.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Weevil, "it's a wonder he give it to you! That there man is a most impudent fellow, Mr. Tomkins! To call my husband 'Weevil the soap-fat man, would you believe it? that they could buy him out over and over, and set him up again, and never feel the loss of it. He is the impudentest man I ever seen!"

I remained long enough *chez* Madame Weevil to discover that the improvement in her grammar and general tone of conversation had not been commensurate with the rise in her fortunes, and that there was little probability they ever would be, while she was by no means satisfied with the modest social eminence on which she now stood but still had visions such as she used to indulge in at jewelers' and mercers' windows, though with far more sanguine hopes of their realizations.

I also discovered the exact price of every article of furniture in the house, the amount of the servant-girl's wages, and the fact that Mr. Weevil gave her ten dollars a week for house-money, out of which she managed to save three, on an average, for her private purse. This accounted for the cheap jewelry. It is perhaps, scarcely necessary to add, that these details were not revealed to any solicitation of mine, but were purely voluntary.

And let me say finally, that, as far as my observation extended, the character of Mrs. Weevil's furniture and upholstery was in excellent keeping with that of her personal ornaments. The things were evidently of the showy, "cheap bargain" kind, glittering with varnish and "warranted brand-new."

But "what was the odds so long as she was happy," thought I philosophically, as I bade her good-morning, and evaded an affirmative response to her invitation to "call again."

It is quite possible that I should have renewed my visit to Mrs. Weevil, however; for I was not without some curiosity to see "Old Weevil," who was out at the time of my first call. But for the ensuing six months I was absent from town, and when I returned the rebellion had broke out.

This catastrophe drove all recollections of Jaynan out of my mind and for more than a year I earnestly, though in a very humble way, employed in serving my country with purse and pen.

III.

One day last May I received official notice of my appointment as groomsman to my friend Smithers, who was shortly to be married.

I am not opposed to the institution of wedlock. But I confess that the position of groomsman is not the one I prefer to accept upon the occasion of its ceremonial.

Were the choice given me, I should decidedly prefer to occupy a more prominent place. That of bridegroom, for example.

But having reached the middle period of life (37½) without ever having been permitted to exercise my *libre arbitre*—as the French call it—in this matter, I have become resigned, and am always ready to perform any duty in the more modest sphere of "second fiddle" to the hymeneal orchestra.

This duty—one feature of it—led me naturally to the brilliant establishment of Messrs. Caldwell, silversmiths and jewelers.

While standing, in bewildered indecision, before a heterogeneous array of household plate, in the spoon, castor, tea and coffee set line, flanked by glittering little fantasies of egg-cups, golden-bowled, agate-handled fruit knives and nut-pickers, vainly striving to blend economy with display in the choice of my gift to the bride of my friend Smithers, I heard a voice behind me, at the opposite counter ask, *very* distinctly, "What's the price of that there diamond bracelet?"

I started and turned half round. I thought I could not be mistaken. And I was not. The voice and person were those of Mrs. Weevil *nee* Jaynan Hubbs.

She was attired in one of most magnificent *moire antiques* I ever beheld (it was in May, and a mildish day,) and her general toilet was the sublimity of splendor. Perhaps it was even one step beyond the sublime; but no matter. She did not see me, and I confess—weak though it may seem—that I was glad of it.

"Eight hundred dollars, Ma'am," said the salesman, smiling a suspicious smile.

"Let me see them diamond rings, if you please," continued Mrs. Weevil, laying down the bracelet on her lace handkerchief, which she had spread carelessly on the glass case.

The rings were handed out and she tried several on, but those fatal knuckles rebelled. At last, however one slipped past the obstacle, after a powerful effort, and became, at once, an inseparable part of Jaynan's personal charms. For, like the pudding on the old woman's nose in the nursery tale, nothing short of wizardry could have released her finger from the clasp of the golden circlet again.

The salesman looked a little frightened; but Mrs. Weevil calmly asked, "How much is this here one, sir?"

"Two hundred and fifty dollars, Ma'am," said he, anxiously.

"Eight and two and a-half is ten and a-half," reckoned Mrs. W., cleverly enough. And opening a large steel-embossed portemonnaie that depended from her arm, she produced a roll of greenbacks, counted ten hundred and fifty dollars out upon the case, and said, "That's for the bracelet and the ring. I'll take 'em both."

"I will pack the bracelet in a moment, Madam," said the somewhat astonished, but still more rejoiced salesman, picking up the article and the money.

"No, you needn't," replied Mrs. W. "I guess I'll put it on. It'll carry easy that-a-way."

And suiting the action to the word, she clasped the glittering trophy round her wrist, then ... majestically out of the place.

"Do y... jewelry period has expired," salesman, ...

"No, do you ... 'lady?'" asked I of the ... has a smack of 'shod...' ... quite well. ... say."

"Probably," I answered; "Oakies? She lent of shoddy. Her name was Jaynan, I should when I first knew her, and her mo... my laundress. Subsequently she married 'boss' soap-fat man, as I was told, of the name of Weevil, and—"

"Weevil!" exclaimed the salesman. "Why, that's the man that has made such a pile of money out of a contract for the hides, hoofs, and the other remains of the slaughtered cattle of one of our armies. He's just bought Ducksandrake's splendid house out, Gooseberry street, you know, and they're going to give a tremendous opening ball or *soiree*, or something next week."

"What, at this season?"

"Oh! they'll find plenty of people to go. Besides, now I remember, it's a *matinee*, by-the-by. So he was a soap-fat man, eh? Ha! ha! ha!"

Two days after this little incident I received, very much to my surprise, the following card, splendidly embossed, and engraved in bronze letters, "old English" style:

MR. AND MRS. WEEVILLE
AT HOME
May the —th, from 2 till 6 P. M.
[Reception and Banquet.]
No. 5 Gooseberry Street.

I did not go, however. My afternoon, that day, was spent in one of the soldier's hospitals, where I wrote sixteen letters from sixteen poor fellows to their families. It wasn't as brilliant an entertainment as I should have enjoyed at Mrs. Weevil(le)'s, probably. But quite as useful and instructive, I fancy.

At any rate, I don't regret my absence from the one, nor my presence at the other scene of our domestic drama.

Here ends, for the present, my "Romance of a Poor Young Woman."

PAUL CLEVE'S CAPTIVITY.

The September sun being low in the West, along the Virginia pine thickets blue shadows were beginning to tremble, and the level rays tipped with gold the tall chimneys of the "old place," shining full on the china roses, whose scarlet blossoms hung over the porch pillars like clusters of jewels, seeming actually to light up the blue, green gloom of the solemn cedars on the lawn.

Within, the twilight was already contesting the domain of that wide, stone-floored hall, with the orange glow of sunset. An old mahogany arm-chair, carved quaintly, and cushioned with dark green leather, stood beside the chimney-piece and directly in front of the window lay a spotted tiger skin, full of strange Eastern associations; for old Harvey Milner had been a traveler in his young days, and this bizarre rug suited his taste.

Now, however, its velvet softness bore the unwonted burden of a human body stretched motionless, with a white blood streaked face, with the tarnished uniform of a Federal officer. The features were straight and regular, the brows arched with delicate precision, and the jet black hair, that fell over the forehead was matted together with congealed blood from some hidden wound, and amid those dark curls the crimson stream made its way drop by drop. There he lay, the prescence of death investing his face with marvelous, still beauty, amid strangers in a strange land.

Close behind him knelt, on one knee, the young Confederate Lieutenant, his finger on the almost motionless pulse, while old Harvey Milner stood before the group with a Brutus sternness in his cold, blue eye, and Mrs. Milner and her daughter were busying themselves with trembling haste among linen bandages and rolls of lint.

"Albert," said the old man gravely, "was this well? Have you forgotten the watchword—'Death to the invaders.'"

"I could not help it, sir," said the young man, rising to his feet. "I know that I deserve your blame. I know I've been a soft-hearted fool, and yet—there's no use of denying it—I should do the same thing over again under the same circumstances. Hang it! a man isn't made of iron, to see a fellow creature in such a sore strait, and never lift a finger to his aid."

"I suspect he would have no scruples in making away with you, had 'circumstances,' as you call them, been reversed."

"Faith, sir! he came pretty near it in his desperate struggle to escape. If it hadn't been that Selim was pretty well trained, and swerved just at the right moment, I should have been down among the pines with his pistol ball through my brain!"

Harvey Milner's brow grew black.

"Why did you not dispatch him then and there?"

"Father, I could not! When he fell from his horse and lay there among the bushes, his face was so like our Harold's as I saw it on the field of Antietam. He looked at me with Harold's eyes, and then swooned away. Father, I could not have harmed him was it to save my own life!"

"Wrong, wrong, Albert!" said the old man, shaking his head gravely. "However, it is over and done, and now our duty remains to deliver him over to justice."

The tears were dropping fast upon the dark hair from which the Southern matron was sponging away the coagulated clots of gore. She looked through their dim sparkles into her husband's face.

"Harvey, the poor boy is dying! He will soon be beyond the reach of any earthly tribunal—let him die in peace!"

"Was it not such as he that murdered Harold?" asked the old man sternly. "Is it not such as he that comes to rob us of our hearths and homes?"

"I know it—I know it," sobbed the wife, "but, father, if my boy had been carried to a Northern hearthstone——"

Even as she spoke the eyelashes quivered, the eyes were opened, and the word "Mother!"

"He, too, has a mother!" sobbed Mrs. Milner. "Should I wish her heart to break as mine has been broken! O, Harvey, do nothing rashly!"

"For Harold's sake, father!" whispered the slender girl in black, whose hand lay on his shoulder.

And thus it was that the ebbing torrent of Paul Cleve's being was turned back into the channel of life once again.

"How is he now, Becky?" asked Mr. Milner, as an old black woman, whose wrinkled face contrasted oddly with the brilliant colors of her madras turban, passed through the hall, carrying a bowl of cooling drink.

"Reckon he's better' mars; dat's dreffal cut on his head, though. Laws mars!" she added, with a chuckle, "nebber spose I should be nussin' up a rale abolitioner."

"Nonsense!" said Milner, sharply. "Is he delirious?"

"Talks a heap of nonsense 'bout Hampshire—'deed does he, mars! Sometimes I can't hardly hold him when he thinks he is fightin' rebels."

"Miss Milly's sponging his head now—don't seem to hurt him so bad when she does it. Miss Milly's dreffully soft fingered!"

And Aunt Becky waddled complacently up stairs to resume her charge.

The sun was sifting its golden vein through a net work of jessamine leaves into Paul Cleve's room, two or three weeks afterwards, when Harvey Milner came up to pay the invalid a visit. "Better, eh?" said he, good humoredly.

"Very much better," said the young man, with a smile. "Indeed, I think I shall try to get up to-morrow."

"Eh? What? And the next thing you'll be deserting!"

Paul Cleve smiled again. "I give you fair warning, sir, that I shall escape the first chance I get, since you will not consent to let me go on other terms. My country needs me now more than she ever did before."

"The deuce she does! On my word you are a cool hand, young sir. If this is the state of affairs, I may as well tell you that I shall send you on to Richmond as a prisoner, the very first day you are able to travel."

"Shall you, sir!"

"Yes, most certainly. And let me assure you, young man, that you are engaged in a cause which will never prosper—an unrighteous cause, sir—a cause of iniquity, Mr. Cleve. And I think myself fully justified in using any means to overthrow that cause. I don't wish to be inhospitable, but my roof shall shelter a Federal officer no longer than is absolutely necessary. The air you breathe is a pollution to a Southern home." Paul Cleve was silent, and Harvey Milner, after vainly waiting for an answer, banged the door to, and went down stairs in a towering passion.

"Griffiths!" he shouted, to a grey haired old negro, who was basking in the mellow sunshine that flooded the piazza steps.

"Sah!"

"I make it your duty to watch the gates; let no one pass through without my knowledge—least of all this Yankee up stairs. I was a fool ever to let him cross the threshold."

"Yes, sah," granted Griffiths, slowly gathering himself up; "does I begin now?"

"Now, this minute! I shall order Sam to take the night watch; the young rascal threatens me with escape. I'll see about that."

It was later in the evening as he sat before the door somewhat calmed in temper, that his thoughts began to take a new direction; was not persuasion more efficacious than force? At that instant his daughter's light step crossed the hall.

"Is that you, Mildred?"

"Yes, papa."

"Didn't I hear you reading the *Enquirer* to that—that young Cleve, a while ago?"

"Yes, papa."

"That's right, my dear. Does he seem inclined to talk politics?"

"Yes, papa, I think he does."

"And—ahem! does he take a sensible view of matters?"

"Very sensible, papa."

"Milly, it would be a very fine thing if we could convert him to our way of thinking. He has an excellent idea of military strategics and would be a great acquisition to our cause. Suppose you try, my love. I am told he is a person of consequence in the Federal army; it would be quite a triumph, eh? Now run up stairs, puss, and do your best. I regard it as a duty to avail ourselves of every possible advantage in this matter. I've observed that you have a good deal of influence over him—use it as a Southern maiden should, in behalf of our cause."

The color had mounted to Mildred's cheek in carmine waves; but Harvey Milner was not quick to observe such things, and when he looked up for an answer she was gone.

"It would be a capital thing—capital, if we could make a Southron out of him," repeated the old man: "Better than sending him to Richmond. I'll think the matter over before I take any immediate steps."

"Wonder what mars does suppose a nigger's made of?" growled Sam, as he sat bowed up under the huge pine tree that waved like a sentinel over the "Old Place gate." "Settin' yer in the dew, sneezin' like all creation, a watchin' arter nobody, who's gwine to 'scape, eh?" And Sam sniffed scornfully. "Dis moonlight is dreffful sleepifyin', and if I'se asleep, I dont see any ghostesses! Dar—de stones serve mity well for pillar; I s'pose I'll have de rheumatis and serve old mars right!"

Hist! What was that light footstep on the lawn? Sam started up, his wool standing fairly erect, with terror.

"Laws, Miss Milly, is it only you! What a skeer you give me."

"Only me, Sam. Have you really got to stay here all night? What a pity, and you so weakly, too. It's a shame, I declare."

"'Deed it is, miss," whined Sam, fully appreciating the sense of his sufferings.

"Thought you a bowl of nice hot coffee will swallow ... excellent to keep off the ... I'se powerful ..."

"You see, Sam," laughed ... kind. I was so anxious about you, and she ... only to come herself, lest you should get cold. Girls are fanciful, you know, so I came instead, just to ease her mind."

Sam broke into a broad grin as his young mistress tripped away with the empty bowl.

"Laws! I didn't 'spose Katy cared a straw for me," he muttered. "Won't Jake be roarin' mad when he hears on't?"

And Sam coiled himself up to resume his night watch.

Slowly the sounds of the whip-poor-will lulled into a sort of monotone—slowly the dark outline of the trees against the starry sky blurred into dimness. Sam knew he was going to sleep—he felt the dimness enwrapping him a la Sancho Panza, in a blanket, yet sense and volition were alike powerless against the somnolent influence. Before the midnight constellations had taken their places in the meridian, Sam was drifting hopeless through the mazes of dreamland.

"Safe, dearest, safe at last."

Pale and weak, Paul Cleve leaned up against the horses that were waiting in the shadow of the green, quiet woods, exhausted, yet jubilant.

"My own love, how shall I ever reward you for leaving home and friends to share my fate? If a life's devotion and tenderness can avail, believe me it shall not be wanting!"

And Mildred's heart answered, "It is well."

"Gone!" shrieked Harvey Milner. "Woman you lie!"

"I'm tellin' the trufe, sure's I live and breathe," ejaculated terrified Becky. "He's clean gone, and deres nuffin on his table but this here bit of paper."

Harvey Milner tore open the note with hands that trembled almost beyond control, and read these few words:

"I gave you warning that I should embrace the first opportunity to escape, and I have done so. Moreover, as I have succeeded in convincing your daughter of the truth and justice of our cause, she has consented to adopt my nation and share my fortunes as my wife. P. C."

The note dropped from Harvey Milner's paralyzed fingers, and he felt that he had been outgeneraled.

"To think of my son-in-law leading a Yankee regiment," he groaned. "But there is the right metal about the fellow. He'd have been a credit to our side, if I could have made a good Southerner of him!"

"If." Alas! how many ifs there are in this world.

And thus it was that Paul Cleve's captivity began and ended.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Flax Culture—Porgie Oil a Substitute for Linseed Oil—Culture of the Blackberry—Grafting the May Cherry on the Morello.

[Letter from Rural.]

CHAMPAIGN, March 1, 1864.

In the culture of flax for seed it has been customary to sow only half a bushel of seed to the acre. This practice was obtained from the oil mill men, who have generally furnished seed, and have been desirous to obtain the largest amount from the seed sent out, without any regard to the yield per acre. In all cases a bushel to a bushel and a half should be sown, making as a rule, that the richer and finer the soil is pulverised the less seed is required.

There is no crop that pays better for manure than flax, and if possible to avoid it, no crop should be sown without more or less being applied. If the land for flax has been fall plowed, or if corn stalk stubble is used, the manure can be spread on the surface and either harvested in, or what is better, use a six-shovel two horse cultivator. In all cases the roller should follow the sowing.

Flax should be sown early in April or the last of March, though sometimes good crops are sown on sward land turned over the first half of May. The brown seed is the best variety to sow.

In clearing the seed of foul seed such as yellow seed, cockle and charlock, use a long mesh wire screen, just wide enough to allow flax seed to pass through edgewise, while all seeds, such as cockle, oats, wild buckwheat, etc., will pass over. It is next passed over a square mesh screen, the meshes of which are the right size to pass through fine seeds, but do not admit the flax seed, which pass over. It is very important to have clean seed, if sown early and thickly seeded, the weed seeds in the land that have been deeply buried do not come up in time to do much harm before the crop is sufficiently advanced to smother them down, but in the case of the seeds sown with the crop it is different, as those seeds having been well preserved come up at once and present a vigor far surpassing those that have been retained in the soil through the winter.

The high price of flax seed, and the new demand for the lint, make this a valuable crop, and will repay for an unusual attention to it. So long as exchange rules at present rates the price of Linseed Oil must rule high, unless some new product should take its place. Oil made from the fish called Porgie is attracting considerable attention at the East for outside painting, and may prove a rival to Linseed, as effectual as Benzole has to Turpentine.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.—This fruit has become so popular, and withal so cheap, that increased attention is being paid to it. The Lawton is the variety mostly planted, yet the main supply of fruit has come from the wild plant about the fields and borders of the woodland. In the south part of the State large amounts have been gathered from the bushes growing along the banks of the Illinois Central Railroad, but these have all been cut down, much to the regret of the inhabitants, though none to passengers, or the pockets of the Company.

In setting out a plantation of blackberries the land should be dry and rolling, of hazel brush or *maliste* soil as the best. Trench plow a foot deep and lay off in rows eight feet apart, in these rows set the plants two feet apart, keep down all suckers except for a width of six inches in the row, which will soon form a perfect hedge. When the plants attain about four feet cut the tops with a pair of hedge shears, and as the new plants shoot above this line cut them off. This will make stocky branching plants, that will need no staking or trellis work to keep them in place. The space between the rows can be planted with cabbage the first year and worked in the usual way, and the following season with a double shovel plow or cultivator. The rows should have an occasional side trimming with the blade of an old sythe or corn cutter to keep them in place.

I am setting two acres in the manner above described, being obliged to abandon the old plantation where the rows were set four feet wide, as the plants filled the space so completely that a horse could not go through, and the whole was given up to the plants. With rows of eight feet, some three or four feet will be retained for a passage way for the fruit-picker and the horse for the purpose of cultivation.

The Lawton has two faults; one is, that it winter kills, and the other that it is too spreading in its habits, and a more upright grower is desirable. I therefore use plants selected from the woods when in bearing. At this time my plants look as though they were considerably injured by the hard freeze of Jan. 1st, and of course it is not safe to say they are perfectly hardy. In my woodland the blackberry is, if possible, in a worse condition. It is possible that the lower part of the plant not injured may produce a partial crop. Too little is as yet known of field culture of this fruit to lay down positive rules in regard to pruning and the hardiness of varieties. The mode of planting as above is pretty well settled, as well as the fact that we should look for a more hardy variety than the Lawton. It is supposed that several of these have been found, but planters should not too implicitly rely on the statements of interested parties, as it is possible that the past winter may have sent some of them up.

The Dorchester and Newman's Thornless are of little value, and it is useless to throw away time and money with them.

CHERRIES.

BUSH, WILL CO., Feb. 26, '64.

MR. RURAL:—During the past eight years we have planted hereabouts a large number of cherry trees of the sorts from New York, but most of the trees winter-kill. A few trees of the May or Early Richmond have been planted and produce fine crops. Two years since a farmer here grafted two large Morello cherry trees, and last year they produced a peck of fine fruit. Now there is a great excitement in regard to this cherry, and one man has ... to set over five thousand graft in these large morello trees, some of which are twenty years old. Up to this date he has set two thousand grafts.

I wish to know if it is not too early to set grafts, and next in regard to the suckers about these morello trees. If they will do to set out and graft, I can soon get up a cherry orchard. Is there not some stock that will not sucker that can be had that is well adapted to this purpose? J. B.

It is a better practice to graft after the buds begin to swell, but grafts of the cherry and plum can be set much earlier. The Mazzard cherry, which is used for stocks at the East, is too tender for this climate; nor is the Mahaleb any better. I have seen nothing equal to the common Morello for a stock in which to graft the May cherry. The sprouts of those can be grafted where they stand, or set out in the orchard. In resetting it is better to set them four or five inches deeper than they grew, and to have the land deeply plowed, when they will be less inclined to sucker, but when they do sprout up they must be treated as weeds.

In almost every neighborhood are thousands of these Morello trees which seldom produce any fruit in this country, but which are valuable for stocks for the May cherry.

This cherry is attracting considerable attention in the Eastern States from the fact of its hardiness and great crop.

In grafting the cherry do not split the bark, as is done with the apple, but cut it with a thin, sharp-bladed knife; the small shoots are not split in, but *ship topped*, wound with thread and waxed.

The May cherry begins at Creto about the 20th of June, and at this point the 10th.

RURAL.

New Advertisements

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. ja30-...

WANTED—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. fe21-v117-w3m

WANTED—Agents. $2 positively made from 20 cents. Something urgently needed by every person. 10 samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $2, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y. ...

WANTED—Book Agents, to sell the best and most popular Illustrated History of The Great Rebellion yet published. Vol. 1st is ready. Also several other beautifully illustrated and well selling works. For circulars address HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe11-...

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $10 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. W. D. JONES, West Post Office Drawer 5839, Chicago. ...

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, 172 LAKE ... fe5-m97-wly

WILLIAM WOODS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 122 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill., and on 'Change Table 18, Post Office Box 1787. Consignments of Grain, Seeds, Wool, Hides, Pork, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited. New York Hops constantly on hand. jy30-h386-wly

BREEDING HOGS.—After using all the importations for the last ten years, the undersigned, at the SUMMIT FARM, is prepared to exhibit the very best specimens of BREEDING HOGS, Well mated, and ready for delivery at the cars without extra expense. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, or call at the premises. HENRY HAY. fe29-v247-3tw

DEVON AND DURHAM CATTLE.—Those in want of reliable, thorough-bred Cattle, should consult the Herd Books and see for themselves. After consulting pedigrees, people should call at the Summit Farm, Cook Co., or address the subscriber, care of Hon John Wentworth, Chicago. fe29-v246-4w HENRY HAY.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale an improved farm of 135½ acres of prairie land, together with fifteen acres of valuable timber and wood land, all lying in the town of Vernon, Lake County, Ill., near Half-Day. This farm has an elegant dwelling house, a large and commodious barn, sheds, stables, granary and other out buildings. It is well fenced and contains much Osage Orange Hedge; well watered and has a never failing spring of water running across the farm, affording an abundance of water in every field. It has large bearing orchards of choice fruit trees, garden shrubs, a lawn with ornamental shade trees, and no WASTE LAND. For further information inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. E. E. SOPER. Vernon, Lake Co., Ill., Feb. 22, 1864. mh10-v736-wlt

WILLOW HEDGES. WILLOW FENCES!! WILLOW CUTTINGS OF THE BEST VARIETY FOR HEDGES, FENCES AND SCREENS. Of the proper length and ready for planting, furnished in large or small quantities at low prices. No poor cuttings sent out. Send in orders early. D. F. HOLMAN & CO. Box 5128, Chicago, Ill. Send for circular. fe23-...-3tw

$100,000 REWARD. We, the subscribers, having engaged extensively in the manufacturing of CANE WEAVER'S REEDS, are prepared to manufacture an article unsurpassed for beauty of arrangement, strength of material, and style of workmanship, and we feel confident that our facilities for filling orders are unrivalled, which will enable us to give entire satisfaction and to secure the confidence and esteem of our customers. All orders must be addressed to HOLT, STANSBURY & HUBBELL, Rutland, Meigs Co., Ohio. mh2-v...-3tw

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that he has taken out an Internal Revenue License for the purpose of carrying on the Auctioneering Business in the Town of Thornton, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and he therefore offers his services in that capacity. mh3-v...-3tw JOHN ECKER.

BLIND AND DEAF.—Dr. W. K. EVERSON, Oculist and Aurist, performs all surgical operations upon the Eye and Ear, and treats with eminent success, Granulated Lids, Scrofulous Sore Eyes and Opacities, Running at the Ears, Deafness and Catarrh. Office 184 South Clark street, Chicago. mh10-v...-4tw

FLAX SEED FOR SALE. 5,000 bushels choice Selected and Screened Seed For Sowing purposes. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works. mh8-v721-w3m

MAMMOTH GEESE.—All kinds of the largest breeds of Geese for sale at the SUMMIT FARM. The best for meat, feathers and eggs. Address, to the care of Hon. J. Wentworth, Chicago. mh1-v648-w21 HENRY HAY.

MAKE YOUR OWN SUGAR. Now is the time to buy your BEES, Which will keep your family in sweetening the year around. Address the subscriber, care of Hon John Wentworth, Chicago. HENRY HAY. mh1-v649-w21

HONEY SAVES SUGAR.—The keeping of Bees costs nothing; and yet they will supply you in sweetening. Money can be invested no where to so much advantage as in Bees. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago. HENRY HAY. mh1-v651-3tw

MAMMOTH DUCKS.—Those in want of a pair of the MAMMOTH CAYUGA DUCKS, The everlasting layers, as well as the best for food and feathers, should address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, HENRY HAY. mh1 v650-3tw

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE—BUTTER MAKING.—Those interested in making butter want different cattle from those engaged in selling milk by the quantity. It is quality versus quantity that brings the Jersey or Alderney Cattle into vogue. Those interested in butter making should visit the Summit Farm, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, to secure their bulls if not their heifers. The Jersey Cow Flora made 511 pounds of the richest butter in a year. See Massachusetts Agricultural Reports. She had a bull calf which was bred to his own dam, and the offspring was a bull, which (being three-fourths Flora) has been secured for the Summit Farm for breeding purposes. mh3 v...-w21 HENRY HAY.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this, we are so sure, that we will teach our "Sissy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—known her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. fe23-v...-w3m

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. fe11-w...

EMPLOYMENT.—$75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address ... & CO., Gen. Agents, Detroit, Mich. ...

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOMES.—THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOLLARS WEEKLY. No utensils required except those found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker street, N. Y. ...

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S. T.—1860—X.

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Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
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Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in Bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y. fe25-v...

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: ...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The great rally of the people at Bryan Hall last evening was liberally swollen by the presence of our soldiers temporarily at home from the field. ...

GENERAL SHERIDAN. ...

FROM WASHINGTON. ...